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SYDNEY HOWARD GAY, Editor. | Without Concealment---Without Compromise. | JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL, Corresponding Editor.

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Selections.

From the Liberator.

CONFESSED AT LAST!

It is a vulgar proverb, but one founded, like most proverbs, on human experience, that 'Murder will Out!' Sooner or later Truth, climbs out of her Well, and though it be true, as Fisher Ames said, that a Lie will travel from Maine to Georgia, while she is putting on her boots, yet when she does get them on, they usually prove to be Seven-League boots, and she almost always runs down the rascal Lie, notwithstanding the start it has of her. For such is the natural tendency of Truth to struggle to the light, that a lie can hardly be so ingeniously framed that the tellers of it, themselves, can help directly or indirectly making a way for her, by some forgetfulness or indirection of their own. 'Liars,' saith another proverb, 'should have good memories!' Who has not seen a dishonest witness under the scalpel of a skilful cross-examiner, and observed how, by the end of the cross-examination, he had forgotten what he had sworn to in chief, and how his own admissions and prevarications gave the lie to his original testimony? But what is an Old Bailey Counsel as a sifter of evidence, to Father Time?

It may seem to some of our readers a gratuitous act of cruelty, like the posthumous execution of Cromwell and Bradshaw, (begging pardon of those respectable regicides, for putting them into such company,) to exhume and gibbet anew the defunct Old New York Committee, with their rascalities branded into their foreheads, at this late day; but, it must be remembered a voluntary confession is the highest kind of evidence in a criminal case, and having such to offer in this, we may not be excused from bringing it forward. We do not know that we should have done so, however, had it not been for the resuscitation of the old lies, at the beginning of the 'Liberty Almanac for 1849,' the single spasmodic evidence of a galvanized imitation of vitality, that the poor old battered remains—the '*demned horrid body*,' as Mantalini says, of the old committee can now exhibit. We have had the confession for a year and a half or so, at hand; but have reserved it for some such occasion as this,—when it might be used to give the finishing stroke, the *coup de grace*,—to these life-tenacious snakelings that have been so often scotched, but never killed. But it is due to History, of which these transactions are part and parcel, that essential materials for it should not be withheld. And as nothing will, probably, be ever heard more of the American and Foreign Society, and as the Great Emancipator, itself, 'with all that it inherit,' will soon dissolve and disappear, swallowed up, sorely against their will, by the Free Soil Party, we make haste to give them while the parties to whom they relate, though they be indeed dead, have yet a name to live. And we might say, that we could not conscientiously deprive our readers of the amusement that such a development as this could not fail to afford them, were duplicity, falsehood and fraud, ever proper subjects for mirth.

All Abolitionists, whose memory runneth back to 1840, will recollect, first, that the reason, and the only reason, given by the Old Committee for the Transfer of the Emancipator, was their pecuniary inability to carry it on until the time of the Annual Meeting. And, secondly, that the reason they gave for the 'New Organization,' first in the Massachusetts, and afterwards in the National Society, was the 'dragging in' of the Woman's Rights and Non-Resistance questions. They will, also, freshly remember that we, the Abolitionists, stoutly denied that these were the true reasons for either action. We maintained that the paper was 'conveyed,' not for want of assets, for the property in the hands of the committee was a hundred times more than enough for the purpose; and that the Apostacy took place not because Woman's Rights and Non-Resistance were 'dragged in' to A. S. Meetings, for they never had been; but that both acts were done to cripple the Society by the loss of its Organ, its property and its members, so as to prevent its being made the effectual instrument of that faithful, indignant, uncompromising Testimony against the Pro-Slavery Church and Clergy, which, at that most critical moment, was the Urgent Demand, the Imperative Necessity of the cause, on which its Life depended.

We will first give the veracious statement and note of the authenic Kalendar just alluded to, (which we are glad to see, the Free Soil Party have repudiated for one of their own,) which, though carefully contrived to conceal the information it professes to give, substantially confirms our assertion as to the grounds taken by the Old Committee, on both these subjects. We do not think that a greater number of lies were ever compressed into an equal number of lines, even in an epitaph or a bulletin. We marked *six* in the three sentences of the first paragraph. We will lump our comments upon them with those we shall make upon their twin brethren of the Confession.

[The italicizing and capitalizing are ours, excepting the words '*from a few localities*,' in the text, and the words '*this was declined!*' in the note, which are in the original.]

THE AMERICAN AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

This Society was formed May, 1840, by a Convention of upwards of 300 Abolitionists, *comprising a majority of the male members of the American Anti Slavery Society*, at its anniversary, which was held at the same time. *The majority retired* from the general meeting, *on account of the successful efforts* that had been made by some prominent Eastern members of the Society *to outvote* those who, coming from different parts of the country, usually composed the annual meeting, by inducing large numbers of persons, *from a few localities*, to attend it; in consequence of the disposition shown *to introduce objects not contemplated by the founders of the Society*; and because the spirit that was perseveringly manifested by several prominent members of the Society, was detrimental to the cause. The SURREPTITIOUS COURSE pursued, to obtain the control of the affairs of the Society, *might have been counteracted by similar measures*, but it was DEEMED DISCREDITABLE *to resort to such an expedient(!)* and on consideration it was judged best for each party to associate and act with those whose moral affinities were similar to its own.*

* In consequence of the inquiries made occasionally, by those who have had incorrect statements made in their hearing with reference to the division of the old society and the settlement of its affairs, this brief statement is made. IN CONTEMPLATION OF THIS DISRUPTION AND IN CONSEQUENCE OF INTIMATIONS that had been thrown out by those who contemplated a revolution in the Society, THAT A NEW COMMITTEE WOULD NOT PAY ITS DEBTS, CONTRACTED IN ITS BEHALF BY THE OLD COMMITTEE, the Executive Committee, previous to the annual meeting of 1840, had placed the property of the Society, consisting of books, pamphlets, stereotype-plates, [&c., in the hands of two trustees, with directions to sell the same at the best advantage, pay the debts of the Society (for which the committee were legally responsible as individuals,) and deliver the balance, should there be any, to their successors. The Trustees, soon after the election of a new executive Committee, made a proposition to them to deliver up all the property that had been put into their hands, on condition that security should be given that the debts should be paid. *This was declined!* The Trustees, therefore, proceeded to sell the property, under many disadvantages, and found that the avails were insufficient to pay the debts by $3,223,75. This sum was subsequently contributed BY SOME OF THE MEMBERS OF THE OLD COMITTEE, AND THUS THE DEBTS WERE FINALLY PAID.

The Emancipator, BEING SUSTAINED AT THE RISK AND ON THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE MEMBERS OF THE OLD COMMITTEE, WITH INADEQUATE SUPPORT, THE COMMITTEE HAD DETERMINED TO DISCONTINUE IT, IRRESPECTIVE OF THE CHANCE THAT WAS LIKELY TO TAKE PLACE IN THE DIRECTION OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE SOCIETY. The Young Men's Anti-Slavery Society having proposed to take the subscription list, and conduct the paper, it was deemed advisable to transfer the same to them. As there was NO PECUNIARY VALUE IN THE PAPER, THE TRANSFER WAS FREELY MADE. The new owners became obligated to supply papers to the subscribers who had paid in advance, and runs the Society, (or as the result showed, A FEW MEMBERS OF THE OLD COMMITTEE,) were saved the expense that would have been incurred had the paper been continued longer under the direction of the old committee.'

The Constitution adopted provides that 'The object of the Society shall be the entire extinction of Slavery and the slave-trade; and the equal security, protection, and improvement of the people of colour.' The Society has pursued the plan thus marked out, to the extent of the means furnished.

We next give the document which is the approximate cause of this article. It is a letter of Lewis Tappan, Esq., to Miss Maria Waring, an Irish Anti-Slavery lady, who had applied to him for authentic information on the points upon which his reply treats. It will be seen that it was not a confidential letter, but that Mr. Tappan himself authorizes such use as his correspondent might please to put it to. 'In the furtherance of the cause of truth.'—Miss Waring, of course, had no thought beyond her own information when she wrote to Mr. Tappan; but being not only 'a candid' but an intelligent 'person,' not only 'desirous of truth,' but also 'accustomed to make a good use of it,' (to use the cautious phrase of Mr. Tappan, who seems, like a prudent economist, to think Truth too valuable a commodity to be indiscriminately lavished,) she consented, as an excellent use to make of it, to send it to us, on this side the water. *We* think, whatever Mr. Tappan's opinion may be, that she could not have done better with it, and hereby thank her for the same. And here it is:—

THE CONFESSION OF MR. LEWIS TAPPAN.

NEW YORK, 14th May, 1847.

MARIA WARING, care of John Meyen, Prospect Terrace, Kingstown, Dublin.

Madam:—I have received your letter dated 4th April, and although I have not, to my knowledge, any acquaintance with you, yet I feel quite disposed to answer your inquiries, trusting that you are a candid person, desirous of truth and accustomed to make a good use of it.

Mrs. Nicholson, although an intelligent and excellent woman, has not, I suppose, that accurate knowledge of the matters about which you write, that some have.

The transfer of the Emancipator was made, agreeably to the resolution you quote. I suppose Mr. Phelps did not think it a matter of sufficient importance to insert it in his pamphlet.

There has been a great deal of misrepresentation on the subject of the division of the old Anti-Slavery party in this country, the transfer of the paper, the sale of the books, &c., the payment of the debts, &c. &c. It would require many sheets of paper to narrate it all to you. Mrs. Nicholson is in possession of a statement that will inform you of many particulars. *As the Society to whom the Emancipator was transferred were of the same views as a majority of the Ex. Com.*, and promised to conduct it on the same plan, and furnish subscribers who had paid in advance, the Ex. Com., situated as they were, *thought it an eligible disposition of the paper*. The transfer was very nearly the time of the division or secession. Mrs. N. is mistaken in supposing that Messrs. Birney and Stanton were appointed delegates after the division.

You say, 'I cannot understand how the Committee could appropriate this money (800) towards defraying their expenses, (Birney and Stanton,) at the same meeting in which they resolved to sell the Emancipator on account of their pecuniary difficulties.' I will try to explain it to your entire satisfaction. The Society had little or no money. It owed Mr. Stanton nearly a year's salary. It was also indebted to Mr. Birney. It owed many thousand dollars to paper-makers, printers, book-binders, &c., and had many thousand dollars worth of books, stereotype plates, &c., on hand. It was desirable that Messrs. Birney and Stanton should go to England, to represent the Anti-Slavery people of this country. Mr. Garrison and his particular friends were making preparations to bring a steamboat of people from the East, most of them from one or two towns, to outvote the Abolitionists who usually came from various parts of the country to attend the anniversary of the society. *Had we been disposed, we could have mustered a few hundreds of men and women in this vicinity, to counteract such novel efforts to obtain a majority: but we would not do it.* Under these circumstances, we deemed it prudent to prepare for the approaching storm.

In the Ex. Com. we had but one Garrison man. The others, though opposed to his policy, did not agree as to all other matters. The course taken then by the editor of the Emancipator did not please me, and I cared not if the paper stopped, and resisted a proposition to have the contract with the printer, just then expiring, renewed. At this juncture, the Young Men's Society (agreeing substantially in principle with a majority of the Ex. Com.) offered to take the paper, continue it, and furnish papers to the subscribers who had paid in advance—say $1000 worth. THE PAPER HAD BEEN ESTABLISHED BY THE EX. COM., ON THEIR INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBILITY, although it had been sustained by the contributions of Abolitionists at large. The Ex. Com. transferred the paper to the other society, who conducted it under the former editor. *The paper was transferred, not sold—not* ALONE ON ACCOUNT OF THE PECUNIARY DIFFICULTIES OF THE SOCIETY, *but because the Ex. Com. did not wish to continue it themselves, or leave it in the hands of* THEIR SUCCESSORS OF DIFFERENT PRINCIPLES, *when they had an opportunity to transfer it to* THOSE OF SIMILAR PRINCIPLES, *who would release them from the pecuniary obligations they were under to subscribers.*

The Society had no money with which to defray the expenses of Messrs. Birney and Stanton to England. Individuals and the Young Men's Society were willing to defray part of the expenses, but they would not have gone, had I not individually stepped forward, and furnished the means in this way. I told the Ex. Com. *that if they would pay what was due to Mr. Stanton and Mr. Birney, in Anti-Slavery books, at 50 per cent. discount from the retail prices*, I would find a person who would purchase them; and if they would also appropriate books, at the same rate, instead of money, to defray their expenses to England, I would procure the money on them. They acceded to this; and with the money I advanced on the books, B. and S. went to England. The books could not have been sold to any one even for cash.

The Ex. Com. being under obligations to pay for paper, printing, &c., as before stated, AND HAVING NO CONFIDENCE THAT THEIR SUCCESSORS WOULD DISCHARGE THESE OBLIGATIONS, assigned all the property to two trustees, Mr. Benedict and myself, with directions to pay the Society's debts, and if there should be any overplus, to pay it over to their successors. We took possession of the property, and addressed a note to the new (Garrison) Ex. Com., offering to place all the property in their hands, if they would give security that the debts should be paid. This they declined doing. We then went on, and sold all the property to the best advantage. It fell short of paying the debts about $3400. Some of the members of the Old Committee paid this out of their own pockets. My purchase of the books, &c. of Birney and Stanton, and at the sale of the books by the trustees, resulted in a loss of over $1000. Notwithstanding all this, the Garrison party have said we *fraudulently* transferred the Emancipator, *stole* the property of the Society,—and have heaped all manner of epithets upon us from that time to this. With what reason, judge ye.

The Garrison party have asserted that the division was made in the Society, because women spoke, voted, and were put upon committees, &c.—This is not true. We, or many of us, did not approve women taking such a prominent part in the public meetings, but this could not have induced a separation. It was the bad spirit evinced, the trickery of bringing on a hundred or more people from one vicinity to outvote the members of the Society convened from various States in the usual manner, and the determination of the clique to foist upon the Society other matters, that induced us to believe there was no prospect of usefulness while we remained in the same Society. Events have justified this belief. While the Garrison party have pursued the course indicated by them in 1840, and now are not probably more than a tenth part of the abolition strength of this country,—the New Organization includes nine tenths of the active Anti-Slavery people in the United States. United with the Liberty party, they have nearly all the Anti-Slavery papers in the nation.

Thus I have given in answer to your questions, a brief statement of the matters referred to. You are at liberty to use this letter as you please in the furtherance of the cause of truth. As you have referred to Mrs. Nicholson, I request that you will show it to her. She is a plain woman, but a woman of good sense, of devoted philanthropy, and highly esteemed.

I infer that you are one of those who sympathise with Mr. Garrison, and perhaps you have been led by him to imbibe prejudices. Did I not know that wherever he goes, he misrepresents the doings of the Old Executive Committee, and traduces its members, I should before sending this letter to you, transmit a copy of it to him. We might have prosecuted the authors of the calumnies, had we been so disposed, or united in a public statement, to be published here and in Great Britain,—but we did not deem it worth while—relying upon the uprightness of our intentions and the entire correctness of all our proceedings.

Your obedient servant,
LEWIS TAPPAN.

I send you a newspaper, the Tribune, containing reports of the anniversaries, that may gratify you.

It is passing true, as Mr. Tappan observes, that "there has been a great deal of misrepresentation on the subject of the division of the old Anti-Slavery Society, the transfer of the paper, the sale of the books, the payment of the debts, &c." We have always said there was, and now Mr. Tappan is obliging enough to give us assurance of the truth of our assertions, under his sign manual, *via* Dublin, or, as we say in New England, "by the way of Sagadahoc!" Let us look at a few of them.

First, as to the "*conveying*" (for we would be as nice in our phrase concerning so delicate a transaction, as Ancient Pistol himself,) of the Emancipator. We have always affirmed that it was absurd to suppose that the Old Committee transferred the paper for want of two or three hundred dollars to carry it on till the Annual Meeting, when it had on hand, according to its own books, assets to the amount of EIGHTEEN THOUSAND, THREE HUNDRED AND FORTY DOLLARS, AND EIGHTY SIX CENTS, with liabilities only to the amount of SIX THOUSAND, FIVE HUNDRED AND NINETY DOLLARS AND SEVENTY-FOUR CENTS, or a clear balance of ELEVEN THOUSAND SEVEN HUNDRED AND SIXTY DOLLARS AND TWELVE CENTS, and especially, when at the same meeting that it did the job, it appropriated EIGHT HUNDRED DOLLARS to gratify two of their own number (Messrs. Birney and Stanton) with an excursion to England. But the Committee, with sanctimonious solemnity, affirmed that it was want of means, and nothing else. The preamble to the resolution of Transfer, or rather, of *Sale*, is as follows:

"Whereas, THE FINANCIAL CONDITION of the Society does not permit the continuance of the Emancipator in the hands of the Committee, or to reimburse subscribers who have paid in advance; and as it is desirable that the paper should be continued in this city;

Resolved, That the Publishing Agent be authorized to SELL the subscription books of the Emancipator to the Executive Committee of the New York City Anti-Slavery Society, &c. (See Liberator, May 1st., 1840.)

In Mr. Gibbons's (the "*one* Garrison man" on the Committee) Protest, which he made against this resolution, there is no mention that any pretence of any other motive than poverty was made. He says, as his 3d reason: "The transfer is not necessary, on *the alleged ground*. A Statement of the property of the Society shows a large balance over all its liabilities." (See Lib., May 1st. 1840.)

The Annual Report of the Old Committee, made to the Society at the Annual Meeting of 1840, at which the Secession took place, merely says that the support of the Emancipator was "impracticable by them," suggesting no motive but want of means.—(Standard, No 1, June 11, 1840.)

In the "Reasons," extorted from Mr. Leavitt, for the Transfer, and which may be found in the Standard of August 20, 1840, pecuniary inability is given as the first, and only, reason operating on the Committee. This gentleman must be admitted as a witness with opportunities of information, inasmuch as he not only recorded the votes, but at the previous meeting of the Committee (April 2d,) made the following liberal proposition, *which was accepted* also, as follows:

IN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, April, 2.

Resolved, That Mr. Leavitt's proposition to purchase the Emancipator, be accepted, viz:

If the Committee will provide for its continuance to the close of the Volume, four (three) papers more, including my salary to the end of the current quarter, May 9th, and will assign the list to me, I will undertake to supply those who have paid in advance, with an Anti-Slavery paper to the amount of their subscription, and will make a donation to the Treasury of $100 out of my salary."

He was magnanimous enough, however, at the next meeting (April 16th) to decline standing in the way of the new arrangement, and he consented, in the handsomest manner, to allow the City Society to pay him his salary, for a year, and, at the end of it, to give him the paper for nothing! We are also indebted to him for a Statement, in regard to this matter, which may well put even Milesian Impudence to the blush, and in the presence of which, the effrontery of Mr. Tappan himself, subsides into maiden bashfulness. With an intrepidity of countenance, soaring above the heroic and rising into the sublime, he says:

"The Committee, when appointed, *were the Society*, (Mr. L.'s own *italics*) SUBJECT TO NO CONTROL BY ANY OTHER BODY, and bound by no restrictions but the Constitution, liable, however, to be censured or removed, at its next Annual Meeting. THE COMMITTEE WERE NOT TRUSTEES OR AGENTS, THEY WERE PRINCIPALS, under the written Constitution which prescribed their duties. The Society never *passed a vote concernig the Emancipator, or in any other way adapted it as theirs*, or took it out of the control of the Committee. ☞ THE COMMITTEE BOUGHT IT, SUSTAINED IT, APPOINTED THE EDITOR, WERE LIABLE FOR ITS DEBTS, OWNED IT, AND SOLD IT!!! ☜ IN SELLING THE EMANCIPATOR, AND IN ASSIGNING THE OTHER PROPERTY TO TRUSTEES, THEY ACTED AS OWNERS!!!"

It thus appears that at the time of the "Transfer," the Committee alleged only *the financial condition* of the Society, as the cause of it; that the dissenting member heard, whatever he might suspect, of no other; that none other was set forth in the narrative of the transaction, in their Annual Report; the person who derived the whole benefit flowing from it, concurred in the assertion; and no other reason is alledged by the City Society, to which the "conveyance" was made, in their Circular, issued on the eve of the Annual Meeting, of which presently.—The charge that the Committee acted under any secret or sectarian motives, in this proceeding, has been uniformly and indignantly denied. 'Twas their poverty, and not their will, that consented to it. Now what says Mr. Tappan? ☞ "THE PAPER WAS TRANSFERRED, NOT SOLD,—NOT ALONE ON ACCOUNT OF THE PECUNIARY DIFFICULTIES OF THE SOCIETY, BUT BECAUSE THE COMMITTEE DID NOT WISH TO CONTINUE IT THEMSELVES, OR TO LEAVE IT IN THE HANDS OF THEIR SUCCESSORS OF DIFFERENT PRINCIPLES. WHEN THEY HAD AN OPPORTUNITY TO TRANSFER IT TO THOSE OF SIMILAR PRINCIPLES, WHO WOULD RELIEVE THEM FROM THE PECUNIARY OBLIGATIONS THEY WERE UNDER TO SUBSCRIBERS!!!" ☜ This is what we have, all along, affirmed to have been the fact; but we did not expect to hear it confessed by Mr. Tappan. An Executive Committee of a Society (whose name implies that they are only its servants) conveying away the Organ by which it speaks, because they are afraid its owners will employ it to speak principles they, (the Committee) do not like! A servant cutting out his master's tongue, lest its owner may not wag it to his mind! It is of no consequence what the "different principles" were. If they believed the Society had become Pro-Slavery and would go into the African Slave Trade, it would have given them no right to make away with its property.—Their functions and responsibilities ended with their year. But when the "different principles" were merely the fidelity and fearlessness with which these expected successors rebuked Spiritual Wickedness in High Places, and which made it necessary for those who wished to retain their religious standing, to sacrifice the integrity of the Anti-Slavery platform, and to pander to the Pro-Slavery demands of the Church and Clergy, it gives ten-fold intensity to the meanness and guilt of common breach of trust.

"Ah! but then," it may be said, "the paper was established by the Executive Committee, on their individual responsibility," as Mr. Tappan says, and was "sustained at the risk and on the responsibility of its members," as the Almanac hath it, and therefore, they might be excusable in thinking they might treat it as their own property, even if they did not yield to the magnificent audacity of Mr. Leavitt's genius, and *call* it theirs!" As to the first proposition, that of the establishment of the Emancipator by the Committee, it is difficult to understand how Mr. Tappan could have made a misstatement so easy of detection as this. It was an excellent piece of advice Captain Absolute gives his servant in the play—"Never tell any more lies than are absolutely necessary!" He probably did not think it necessary to add, "and never tell any that are absolutely sure of being found out!" But, it is likely, Mr. Tappan did not expect the Statement would find its way back again, where it could be exposed. In Ireland, it might pass undetected. No Charity can suppose this a case of accidental oversight. Mr. Tappan must have known, when he was writing the sentence, that he was telling a deliberate untruth. He had been a member of the Executive Committee from the beginning, and could not have been ignorant of the fact that the Committee, or its members, had nothing to do with the Establishment of the paper, or with its early support, excepting a donation of $500 from Mr. Arthur Tappan. Its own Annual Report of 1840, (see Standard, June 11,) says, "the Anti-Slavery paper, entitled the Emancipator, was commenced in in New York, by individual enterprise, *before the American Anti-Slavery Society was formed*, and, in fact, some months before any Society was formed in this city!" The Address of the City Society says the same thing. This was the way in which it was "ESTABLISHED BY THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, ON THEIR INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBILITY!!!"

Equally well founded is the egregious assertion of the paper being sustained AT THE RISK AND ON THE RESPONSIBILITY of the Committee! Few and evil would have been its days, if it had been. At the time of the Transfer, and for two or three years previous, that Committee was made up mainly (excepting the one Garrison man,) of men who were bankrupts in business, or its salaried editor, agents or secretaries. There were, besides, one or two fourth rate city ministers, and perhaps as many coloured men. Probably, the endorsements of the whole Committee together (except as above excepted) would not have been good in Wall street for five hundred dollars. And yet these impudent bankrupts give themselves airs, as if it were they who had supported the paper, and carried on the cause! And Mr. Tappan, his Almanac endorsing him, has the assurance to say that they "had no confidence that their successors," most of them men of credit and of property, who had never repudiated a debt in their lives, "would discharge the obligations of the Society!" It is true that they were not bound in honour to pay them; because, at the previous Annual Meeting, a Resolution was proposed by Mr. Alvan Stewart, we think, limiting the collections of the Committee to $32,500. This, plainly, would have passed, had it not been for the reclamations of the Committee and their friends on account of the reflection it would be upon them. It was dropped only on the full understanding that the Committee would obey it as religiously as if it had been adopted. But no sooner was the back of the Society turned, than they proposed a plan for raising $100,000, and actually did raise and spend near $50,000, when their factious course in Massachusetts and elsewhere, destroying confidence in them, stopped the supplies. But no one acquainted with the parties, can doubt that the debts would have been paid, had the Committee behaved honestly. More than twice the amount of the *deficit* had to be raised to establish and support the Standard. The old Committee, having chosen to carry off the property on pretence of paying the debts, the New Committee were justified in refusing their insidious proposition of restoration. A pretty proposition to be sure! They say they carried off a great majority of the Society, and then they come to the minority, and offer them their own property on condition that they will pay *the whole* of the debts! As if all the other States should secede from Massachusetts, and then ask her to pay the National Debt! They had made their bed, and it was right they should lie in it.

Mr. Tappan says that some of the Old Committee paid the *deficit* out of their own pockets, to the amount of near $3,400. How this may be, we cannot say. But this we know, that the Draught of Mr. Arnold Buffum, the protest of which was the act of the bankrupicy of the Society, under the Old Committee, has been paid out of OUR TREASURY, within three or four years, after application to Mr. Tappan, and refusal. Also, certainly, two, and, we think, more demands have been made upon us within that time for old debts, for payment of which, application had been made in vain to Mr. Tappan. He must not wonder, then, in view of these facts, and of the developments commented on in this article, if we must require more proof than his assertion, of the truth of this statement, before we can accept it as authentic.

But, perhaps, of all the specimens of the various, orders of Impudence with which Mr. Tappan's letter abounds, there is none of a more truly Corinthian cast, than the following:

"THE GARRISON PARTY *have asserted that the division was made in the Society, because* WOMEN SPOKE, *voted, and were* PUT ON COMMITTEES, &c.!"

THE GARRISON PARTY ASSERTED IT! They have always affirmed directly the contrary. They have always denied that this was the *real* reason of the defection, though they could not help stating it as the *ostensible* one! For it *was*, and the only one.

Witness the following introduction to the First Address of the American and *Foreign* Society, put forth to explain the cause of the formation of the new Society. (Lib. June 19, 1840.)

"The American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society was organized in the city of New York, by about three hundred members of the American Anti-Slavery Society, on the 15th of May, 1840. Many of you are familiar with the history of the *peculiar difficulties* which have embarrassed the Anti-Slavery cause in the State of Massachusetts during the last two years; and the *efforts* which were made, a year ago, in the business meetings of the American Society in this city, to procure the sanction of that institution to the new sectarian views, with respect to the part which it was assumed that females had a right to take in those meetings. Though those efforts were partly successful of the anniversary meeting in 1839, it was nevertheless hoped, that time would relieve the cause of the down-trodden slave of this extraneous burden, and convince those who had introduced this difficulty into our meetings, of the great injury which it must inevitably inflict on the cause which we all profess to love. Our confidence in the integrity of those who had engaged with us in the momentous struggle against Slavery, led us to hope, that whatever might be the private opinions of individuals, as to the *inherent sinfulness* of human government, and the sphere in which females ought to act, yet, that the American Society could never be identified with these views, or that its official sanction could, by any means, be obtained so evidently foreign to anything contemplated, or set forth in its Constitution. And, especially, as these new views were confined principally within the limits of the single State of Massachusetts, many were not prepared to believe, that their advocates could possibly gain a sufficient number in our ranks, to carry the National Society in their favour, even should they be disposed to do so. That they should have done so, at the late annual meeting in this city, is to be accounted for by the fact that the National Society is not a representative body. Hence it will be easily seen, that a *party* in such a society, having any peculiar object to gain, could command every desirable facility for carrying their purpose, however foreign it might be to the original design and practice of those who originated the American Anti-Slavery Society.

"The address then proceeds to argue the question upon the meaning of the word 'person' in the Constitution, and distinctly states, that the fact that 'the acting President nominated a woman on the' Business Committee, associated with eleven men, was the reason moving the seceders 'to separate from those who seemed to be rendering the Anti-Slavery Cause *an object of dislike to a large number of influential and excellent citizens*.' The Non-Resistant opinions, misrepresented and distorted, of Mr. Garrison and a portion of the American Society, are indeed mentioned as reasons acting on the minds of the seceders; but as it is not even pretended that Non-Resistance was 'dragged in' at the Annual meeting of 1840, the Woman Question, or the question of the equal Rights of Woman, to act in the American Anti-Slavery Society, (*not* in Church or State, which question was never introduced by *us* into any Anti-Slavery meeting) was the only alleged reason for the actual formation of the American and Foreign Society. *We* have, to be sure, always affirmed that it was a mere pretence, a shallow excuse for their treason, of men who loved their standing with a Pro-Slavery Church and Clergy, more than the Cause of the slave. And now what says Mr. Tappan? Why, 'THIS' (the assertion that the cause of the division was, that women, were put on Committees, 'IS NOT TRUE!' To be sure, it is not. We always said it was not. It was the '*other matters*,' not Women's Rights, and Non-Resistance, (for they were never introduced by their upholders into Anti-Slavery Meetings,) but the unsparing, uncompromising fidelity of the members to a recreant Church and Ministry, that caused the Apostacy, as Mr. Tappan says.

But it was not merely the 'other matters,' which these dreaded members of the Society were determined 'to foist upon' it, that moved the Old Committee and their friends to secede, it was also their virtuous indignation at 'the trickery of bringing on a hundred or more people from one vicinity to outvote the members of the Society convened in the usual manner,' which moved them to this testimony against it. We cannot see that there is any impropriety in any member of a Society urging, privately, the other members to attend a particular meeting, or in furnishing conveniences of transportation for such a purpose. There, certainly, can be none, in open appeals and efforts to procure such attendance. Mr. Tappan in one place represents the Old Committee as surprised at the numbers which appeared to call them to an account for their unjust stewardship, and in another he attributes the Conveyance of the Emancipator and other property away from the Society, to their knowledge of 'the preparations to bring a steamboat-full of people from the East'! Now what was the course of the two sections of the American Society, in the matter of procuring an attendance of the members at the Annual Meeting? Mr. Garrison, and the Old Organization in Massachusetts, made up appeals, through the Liberator, and by the agents of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, in public meetings, to the Abolitionists to attend the Meeting, and look to their servants and their affairs. No idea of secresy was entertained;—nor was any such possible. As the result of these open and honourable labours, a great mass of Abolitionists were moved to go up to that Meeting, and thus to save the Society from the base sectarian uses to which it was designed to put it. The members of a numerous Society, who feel interested enough in its affairs to go to the expense of time and money necessary to attend a meeting in a distant City, are surely those entitled to deliberate and act in its concerns, and not those who stay at home. The members of the American Anti-Slavery Society have, at no time, been distributed with anything like territorial proportion throughout the Free States. The bulk of them had always been in New England principally in Massachusetts, and in Pennsylvania. It was from these States that a majority of the members, in that vote, had come.

This was the course, open and above-board, of the Old Organization, to procure a full attendance of the members of the American Society. What was that of the New Organization? In Massachusetts, a Circular was extensively distributed by the Executive Committee of the Massachusetts *Abolition* Society, (New Organization having taken that name a year before in this State, signed by J. Brackett, as Chairman, and countersigned by Joseph W. Alden, as Secretary, recapitulating all the false-issues, and reciting all the lying charges brought against the 'Garrison Abolitionists,' and urging the persons to whom it was sent to attend the Meeting, in the strongest terms, and ending with these words:—"Fail not, as you love the Slave, as you value correct principles, and as you feel your responsibility to God, the oppresed, your country and the world; and, if Error triumphs on that occasion, let not the guilt rest upon your soul, *because you were not present* TO VOTE IT DOWN!' At the same time that Mr. Collins and our agents were agitating for a large assembly at New York, Mr. Torrey, Mr. St. Clair, Mr. Cummings, and other agents of the *Abolition* Society, were scouring the State, and doing their best to get out a force to sustain the Old Committees.—And we much misremember, or were misinformed, if Mr. Torrey had not arrangements made by which his section of the Society were taken on in a Steamboat on more favourable terms than the usual fares. And the reason why he had not a Steamboat full was, not a lack of good will or exertion, but of men who cared enough about the matter to be at the trouble and expense of the journey. We never complained of these exertions. We were glad of them; because they helped to swell the proof that all the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery men were on our side. But it ill becomes the party that had failed, to talk about the 'bad spirit' and 'trickery' of those who only did the very thing they themselves tried to do, and could not succeed.

But besides these efforts in Massachusetts, there were at least, two other Circulars put forth on the eve of the Meeting, urging attendance on the part of the friends of the Committee. One was an address to Abolitionists, published in an Emancipator Extra, of the City Society, to which it had been conveyed, signed by Mr. John Jay, its President. This Address exhorts the Abolitionists to attend, in order 'to sustain the character' of the Society, and 'to disprove the impression that its officers are seeking to accomplish other ends than those avowed in the Constitution,—that their solemn and oft-repeated pledges of the singleness and purity of their aims were intended only *to deceive*, and that from being the stern defenders of ancient principles, they are become quarrelsome disputants about modern theories!' Also to contradict the opinion that 'the dreaded Society, that was to destroy Slavery, is resolved into a Quixotic crusade of knights errant, denying the first principles of constitutional liberty, and valorously battling for the *rights of women*!' 'Better far,' it shortly after continues, 'that the whole system should be dissolved, than its original subject be forgotten, and the salvation of millions of our countrymen, daily perishing in this miscalled 'Land of Freedom,' be made subservient to paltry disputes for a worthless pre-eminence, or personal partialities for particular theories!!!' This was pretty well; but there was a better one yet, issued by the same Society, we think, a copy of which was supplied by a friend in New Jersey, to whom it was sent. After reciting the terrible designs of the Massachusetts Clique on the Rights of Men, and of Fighting Men in particular, it calls upon those to whom it was sent, to come to the rescue of the Committee; and distinctly proposed that, if such person were not already a member of the Society, he should become one, to qualify himself for this service! And in reciting the terms of membership, the only one named, that of 'contributing to the Funds of the Society' being omitted! This, we must say, we think was not strictly according to Gunter. How many, if any, members were thus created for the nonce, we cannot tell. It is only marvellous that they could not manufacture enough to carry all before them. Of the misrepresentations of the opinions and purposes of the Old Organized Abolitionists, direct and implied, contained in these Circulars, we had a right to complain. Of the attempt to get together the largest possible meeting, we neither did, nor do, complain. But if what we did was 'trickery,' and done in a bad spirit, by what terms of disapprobation ought Mr. Tappan to qualify the action of his own friends.*

As to the appropriation to Messrs. Birney and Stanton, Mr. Tappan's explanation fully confirms all that we have ever said in condemnation of the course of the Committee. It never appeared before, who the person was that advanced the money on the books and other property. The statement has been, that it was an individual who would not furnish money for any other purpose, especially to sustain the Emancipator. We have always suspected that Mr. Tappan was the man, and now he admits that he was. If there had been any disposition on the part of the Old Committee to preserve the paper for its owners, had it not been their settled purpose to spirit it away from those owners, would not Mr. Tappan have been as willing to advance three hundred dollars for this purpose, as he was to advance a much larger sum for another on the same security? This statement is the strongest possible evidence of the falshood of the pretence of the Transfer. Money could have been raised for the paper, on the property, because money was raised for Messrs. Birney and Stanton. If Mr. Tappan, would not have made the advance for any other purpose, were there no other men connected with the cause who would have done it? Twenty times the necessary amount would have been raised in Boston or Philadelphia in half an hour, on the security or without any, could it have been disbursed by persons in whose honesty the Abolitionists could confide. Of course, they could not trust the Old Committee with a farthing. The statement of Mr. Tappan, that the books could not have been sold (or pledged) to any one else for cash, for this specific purpose, is a gratuitous falsehood.

The brief, eventful history of that matter was this: The Society had property in the hands of these unfaithful trustees to the amount of more than EIGHTEEN THOUSAND dollars. They owed

Mr. Stanton	$2669,36
Mr. Birney	291,25
Mr. Tappan	1034,87
Or in all	$3994,48

To pay this sum, the Committee passed over to them property worth just twice as much, at *wholesale* prices, (not *retail*, as Mr. Tappan says,) or worth $7990,98!! For what the large sum was paid to Mr. Tappan, we have no means of guessing, as they carried away the account books of the Society, and even refused to allow their successors, and the rightful owners of the books, to look at them without removing them from their own desk!! This property passed immediately into Mr. Tappan's hands, as appears from his own statement. He says that he lost a thousand dollars by the speculation; but there was no reason for anticipating any such unfortunate result at the time. As long as the Abolitionists had had the confidence in the Committee, there was a good sale for the books.—Had it not been for the new turn which the conduct of the Committee gave to the current of events, the residue would have been restored, to the hands of the rightful owners, they would, undoubtedly, have brought, in time, their wholesale value. Of course, they were not going to buy their own property twice over. They chose, rather, to let it rot on Mr. Tappan's hands. The Old Committee unquestionably believed that the great majority of the Anti-Slavery Public would stand by them.—The result proved that all the buying and giving Abolitionists were on the other side. Had Mr. Tappan's views of the state of the case, at the time he made this investment, been correct, he would have

that cause with us, unseduced and unterrified by the State or by the Church, had they been indeed what they pretended to be, we do verily believe that Slavery would have been, by this time, in the article of death, if not utterly exterminated. To their sectarianism, to the demands of a slaveholding and pro-Slavery church and clergy, they sacrificed the Slaves, whose protection they had assumed. It was a cowardly, a base, a cruel deed. It has deferred the day of the Slaves' deliverance, God alone knows how long. It will be held, as it should be held, in an everlasting remembrance.—Q.

THE BOSTON MOB. OF 1835.—The following were the comments of the Boston Mercantile Journal, upon the mob of 1835. The Journal is at the present time one of those papers which cannot support Martin Van Buren because he was a Pro-Slavery man in 1832 and in a few previous years. A paper which could publish such strong Anti-Slavery sentiments as the following, must have been highly indignant at all exhibitions of servility to the Slave Power:—*Boston Republican.*

[From the Boston Mercantile Journal.]

THE BOSTON RIOT.—But let us not be misunderstood. While we would censure in the severest terms the conduct of the mob, we would not be thought to justify the conduct of the Abolitionists with Garrison and Thompson at their head. The course which they have adopted, holding meetings for the purpose of publicly discussing the merits of Slavery, and the propriety of taking measures for abolishing it forthwith, at the same time denouncing the conduct of their fellow-citizens of the South, is fraught with evil. It not only prejudices in a very great degree, the cause of the slave, by inducing the slaveholder to restrict his privileges, but it lays the foundation for an unnatural and bitter hostility, between the citizens of the slaveholding States, and the non-slaveholding States, which may produce the most serious consequences to the Republic. Nor is this all—their conduct tends directly to the disturbance of the public peace.—The present excited state of the community show that *public opinion* is decidedly opposed to the measures, which are adopted by the Abolitionists.—We have already evidence from almost every part of New England, sufficient to prove that a meeting of the Abolitionists is *but the signal for the assemblage of a mob.* This being the case, it becomes the *duty* of those, in whose hands the public authorities of a town or city are vested, *to prevent such meetings by the strong arm of the law (!!!)*

If the Magistrates have not the power to prevent assemblages of men or women, of a nature, which, according to all human probability, will lead directly to a disturbance of the public peace—and perhaps to the commission of atrocities, at which humanity would blush, *the laws of our country are indeed imperfect, and should be amended with all possible dispatch, (!!!).* If the magistrates have that power, *and we cannot doubt that they have it, (!!!)* they ought to exercise it to *prevent* the assemblage of such meetings (!!!) and thus save the community from the disgrace of witnessing the acts of men, who, the victims of a morbid excitement, rashly assume the functions of the judge and the executioner.

We admit unhesitatingly, that the proceedings of Garrison and Thompson, and those who act with them cannot be justified either upon the score of principle or expediency. We presume that every liberal minded man, who is not labouring under a hapless delusion on this subject, whether he be what is termed an Abolitionist or a Colonizationist, will condemn their conduct, *in toto.* Their delirious and impotent efforts to *irritate* the great mass of the people under a *pretence* that they wish to convince them of their errors in relation to the subject of Slavery, deserve the *most severe reprobation. We have no sympathies for them.* And we cannot help entertaining an opinion that the authorities of this city, and of towns in various parts of Massachusetts have been *neglectful of their duties*, in not *arresting these disturbers of the public peace*, the *manufacturers of brawls and riots*, and causing them to give security in a large amount, *for their future good behavior.* Such a measure, we believe, is what justice requires, and what the laws would sanction. (!!)

From the Worcester (Mass.) Spy.

MR. EDITOR: I have read in your paper of last week, the letter of Mr. Hudson, explaining, or attempting to explain, the circumstances under which he united with Messrs. Bates and Hancock, as a Committee of our State Legislature, in April, 1836, to give the "go by" to the claims of our coloured seamen, imprisoned in the jails of South Carolina. Mr. Hudson says:

"The report simply expresses the opinion that under the then existing circumstances, it was not expedient to take any action. What then, were the circumstances? They were these; there was no evidence before the Committee that any coloured seamen was then imprisoned; but there was evidence before the Committee that the law of South Carolina under which these imprisonments were made, had been pronounced 'unconstitutional and void' by Mr. Justice Johnson of the Supreme Court of the United States. The law having been annulled by a South Carolina Judge, and there being no evidence at that time that they had attempted to enforce it, after that decision of the court, there seemed to be no occasion for any further action. The Committee therefore reported that, "*under the present circumstances of the case* it is not expected *at this time* to take any further action on the subject."

This is a plain statement of the facts in the case, as they were then presented to the Committee, and I am perfectly willing to leave the public to judge whether the Committee did not take the only consistent and rational view of the subject which could be taken. Subsequently South Carolina did revive this law, and this gave rise to the mission of Mr. Hoar, the result of which is well known to the public; and shows that Massachusetts has no constitutional power to enforce any action she may take on such subjects."

A curious document this. Why, sir, the famous decision of Mr. Justice Johnson—that decision which seems to have enkindled such blessed hopes, in the breast of Mr. Hudson; and to have given him such wide grounded assurance, that the outrages complained of would never be repeated, was made *thirteen years previously:* and for that long *thirteen years* the authorities at Charleston had set said decision utterly at defiance, and are doing it to the present day.

I have not the documents at hand to refer to, but the case is sufficiently within my own recollection.

In September, 1822, I left New England for South Carolina, and remained there nearly two years. I arrived in the city of Charleston, just after the legal murder of some 36 noble men who had made an abortive attempt to secure their inalienable rights. The meditated insurrection, and its bloody suppression, of course produced a deep and wide-spread excitement—and the law in question, was enacted by the legislature, the ensuing winter. By this law, any coloured seamen, coming into any port of the mighty Empire, from any quarter of God's blessed world, was to be seized, and imprisoned until the vessel should be ready to sail. Then the captain, or somebody else, must foot the bill, or the poor fellow must go off under the hammer.

Among the early victims of this law was a British sailor. The case at once arrested the attention of the British Minister at Washington, who remonstrated with our Executive, against the outrage, and *that was enough.* Brother Jonathan bethought himself of black regiments, in red coats, and proclamations of freedom, among his cotton fields, and rice-swamps. How the matter was finally managed, I don't know. Only this I know, that there is a regular mail between Washington and Charleston, and that the aforesaid law has been a dead letter to this day, so far as British seamen are concerned, but rigidly enforced against seamen from the Northern States.

The decision of Mr. Justice Johnson, declaring the law unconstitutional and void, was given, I think, in the summer or autumn following, that is, in 1823. It is enough to say, that it was given *about thirteen years* before the case was brought before our Legislature. As might be expected, such a decision produced a prodigious excitement among the Lords of the Lash. Indignation meetings were held, and the upright Judge was everywhere fiercely denounced, as an Abolitionist, a traitor to the South, and all that sort of thing. Public sentiment set his decision utterly at defiance, and the officers of the law pushed right ahead, enforcing it with the utmost rigour against all American seamen, precisely the same, as though no decision had been given against its constitutionality. Is Mr. Hudson so green as to suppose that a thorough bred slaveholder is to be baulked in his purposes, by such an obstacle as this?

No. Up to the very time (1836) when our Legislature was appealed to in behalf of our coloured seamen, the law was rigidly enforced, and is still rigidly enforced.—And it will be enforced. Scores of Massachusetts free-born citizens, will continue to be its victims, until we are blessed with a State administration, that can think of something else besides *Cotton, and the preservation of the Whig Party.*

The Priest and the Levite in the Scriptures saw the man that had fallen among thieves, and passed by on the other side. But they never attempted to assign any reasons for it.

In this case, if Mr. Hudson had said nothing about Judge Johnson's decision, but had simply stated, that, in the opinion of a majority of the Committee, it was not thought wise, to endanger the Whig Party, and put "other great interests" at stake, by making a fuss about a few dozen niggers, we should have had, in my opinion, the exact truth.

Yours for the right,

I. R. BARBOUR.

THE LEARNED SLAVE.—The Editors of the New Orleans Presbyterian have received letters from H. W. Ellis, familiarly known as the learned slave, purchased and sent out by the Synods of Alabama and Mississippi to Africa as a missionary, in which he speaks in the highest terms of the new land of his adoption. He has been carried safely through the acclimating fever with all his family, and is now engaged in the active duties of a missionary. He says:

"I preach twice on the Sabbath, attend the Sabbath School, and superintend a Bible class. I have been solicited to organise a new church at Kentucky, about ten miles from Monrovia. I shall preach to the people there for the present, but I am not disposed to organise a church until I receive instructions from the board. I am also studying two of the dialects spoken by Western tribes, and am trying every means in my power, that I may soon be able to preach to them in their own language. These tribes are very friendly to me, and I can have easy access to them. The Madingoes claim me for their countryman, as my grandmother was born in Africa. Some of the priests of this Mahommedan tribe are intelligent can read Hebrew, if written in the Arabic character. They have made some excellent promises, if I will visit them, which I intend to do in the proper time."

THE ELECTION.—A circumstance has been brought to our knowledge which strikingly illustrated the defection of the friends of Free Soil in this city at the late election. Out of a Free Soil Association, in one of the Wards, formed for the purpose of mutual cooperation in support of the measures of the candidates of the Free Soil party, more than a hundred voted for the Taylor Electoral candidate. The desire to defeat Cass pervaded over every other consideration.

The dissatisfied friends of Clay in this city, including the Clay Club, had their organization, sent their Delegates to the Buffalo Convention, aiding in making Mr. Van Buren the candidate of the party, and thought six weeks from that, they should support him. They voted almost to a man for Taylor.

The Van Buren meetings of this City have been, particularly just before the Election, far more enthusiastic than any others, and as numerous, we believe we may say without exaggeration as the meetings of the two other parties put together. They were thronged with listeners—thousands of persons in every Ward in the City—apparently full of zeal and resolution. Yet when the Election came, those who shouted at these meetings voted for Taylor. We know of instances in which men went to the polls with the intention of voting for Mr. Van Buren, and came away having voted for the Louisiana Slaveholder. They could not resist the wish to brand the author of the Nicholson letter with the mark of a merited displeasure.

In the interior of the State, the battle has been fought by soldiers of firmer resolution, and less mercurial temperament; although there, too, the same motives operated partially to lessen the vote for the Free Soil candidates. Taking the returns of the election as far as received, they show, not only that in many places, the contest was supported gallantly and unflinchingly, but that a large and powerful party has already been gathered on the basis of Free Soil. We suppose that the entire number of votes given in the State for the Free Soil candidates will prove to be about 100,000. Now that the contest, which distracted and embarrassed so many, is over, the natural instincts of the freemen of the North, of the labouring class especially, and still more particularly of those concerned in the cultivation of the earth, will attract them to this party; and they will swell its ranks and strengthen it for the great triumphs which it is yet to achieve. Its organization will be preserved; its presses will be multiplied, and it will agitate the question of Freedom in the Territories with more and more zeal and earnestness, till that object is fully attained.

That an attempt will be made to compromise the question at the next session of Congress, is now pretty generally expected. The friends of Taylor would be glad to get it out of the way before his administration commences, but a compromise is not the way to put an end to the agitation of this dispute. A compromise forced upon the North by a combination of politicians in Congress will but throw oil on the flames. The demand for its repeal will be more vehement than is even now the demand for the prohibition of Slavery in the new territories.

In the neighbouring States which border on New York, particularly New Jersey and Connecticut, the same causes to which we have referred operated to diminish the Free Soil Vote. In New Jersey great numbers who at one time had made up their minds to vote the Van Buren ticket changed it as the day of election approached and all expectation that the State might be carried for Van Buren had passed away even from the most sanguine minds. In Connecticut there was no chance for obtaining a Free Soil majority, and this prevented great numbers from voting for the Free Soil Electors.

Massachusetts had best performed the promises of those who, in that State, gave the first impulse to the movement. Forty thousand votes in the Old Commonwealth, for the Free Soil ticket, are the noble harvest of their labours, and the proof of the firmness of their resolution. In no State has regard to principle governed the voters so strictly. The Free Soil party in Vermont has also done well, though there the disposition to to compromise has had some effect. The vote for Cass exceedingly small in that State, and according to all appearances, the great majority of the Democrats supported the Van Buren Electoral ticket.

When the Free Soil Democracy shall rally from the state of dispersion in which the election leaves them, and all those who, from a mistaken notion of aiding the cause of Freedom, took their places for a moment under the banner of a leader whose followers were contending not for a principle but for an office, shall have come back to the ranks from which they have straggled, we shall have a party far more imposing and powerful than is apparent in the returns of the election—a party with immense means of good in its hands, for the due exercise of which it will be responsible to the country.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

A correspondent of the (Concord, N. H.) *Democrat and Freeman* writing from Georgia, relates the following incident:

Before I take leave of Atlanta, however, I must relate a little incident which illustrates—I will leave your readers to decide what. Some fifteen or twenty men were seated in the bar-room of the Railroad Hotel, two of whom were engaged in a game of back-gammon. Although it was Sunday it seemed to excite no surprise at all upon the mind of the spectators, who watched the progress of the game with great interest. All at once the game was interrupted by a cry of "murder" in the streets, and all rushed out to discover what was the occasion of the outcry. Some negroes were fighting, and one who was getting rather roughly handled, had raised the alarm. A party of them had been playing marbles, and a dispute arose between them which terminated in a fight. The citizens were highly indignant on account of the violation of the Sabbath, and it was unanimously declared that the whole posse must be whipped. They were accordingly taken into the jail-yard to receive their punishment, and I mixed with the crowd, who were highly elated at the prospect of "fun." They were made to strip themselves of all their clothing but their pantaloons, and one of the men who had just been playing backgammon, and who was also a city officer, was selected to handle the whip. This instrument was a raw hide, twisted riding-whip, about three feet and a half long, and was to be applied to the bare back. Twenty lashes was the number decided upon, and a man to count was appointed. The blows were laid on heavily, and almost every one was followed by blood. Every blow that was struck, the poor victim would ejaculate. "Oh Lordy!" "do pray massa have mercy," for the love of God massa, strike easy," &c. &c. One of them, however,—a bright mulatto,—took his twenty lashes without uttering a groan, or hardly moving a muscle, although his back was crimsoned over with blood. "God damn him," said a bystander, "cut him to pieces if he does not beg!" The whipping re-commenced, and about a dozen more blows were counted, when the poor wretch threw himself upon his knees with "Oh, God, massa, I do beg!" This satisfied them, and the crowd dispersed, highly pleased with their Sabbath-day entertainment. I do not mention this on account of the barbarity, because I have seen negroes whipped for a much slighter offence, but the idea of whipping these negroes for gambling upon the Sabbath, and selecting a man to do it who had been guilty of the same thing, was, to say the least, a little peculiar.

He adds:

I have been made astonished since I have been in Appalachicola to see so many "white niggers" and mulattoes—"*creoles,*" they call them. The farther south you come the more white slaves you will find. It would be a low estimate to say that three-fourths of the slaves in the Southern States have white blood in their veins, and one-sixth of them have more than one half white blood. Many attempt to justify Slavery on the ground that the "niggers" are another and inferior race. If none were slaves but full blooded Africans there would at least, be three-fourths less than there now are. This excuse, however, is one peculiar to the North. I never hear it given here. Men do not attempt to justify it on the ground of "race" or "colour." This would not do here; for if the slaveholder denied their slaves as belonging to the human family, of course, they must deny that their *children* do also. I do not make the *insinuation* without some knowledge of the matter. I *know* it, and it is publicly known that masters do cohabit with their slaves—raise children by their slaves *and sell their own flesh and blood as slaves.* No man who has ever lived at the South, or knows anything of the Southern character will *attempt to deny it.* In towns of two or three thousand inhabitants, (by towns I mean what would be called in New England, villages,) almost every single man, and many married ones, keep a black mulatto woman, and *as a mistress*—do it openly and unblushingly, too. The offspring become slaves to the owner of the mother. Such things are common and well known, and the reputation of such men, rarely, if ever, suffers from such an imputation.

From the Boston Republican.

MASSACHUSETTS SPURNS THE BRIBE!

We give the returns of yesterday's Election from nearly all the towns of the State. We copy them from the Atlas, which received them by its expresses. About 30 towns, in Barnstable and Berkshire are yet to be heard from. Slavery, in the person of Zachary Taylor, is in a minority of nearly or quite 15,000 in the Old Bay State. God bless her!

The Free Soil party is the *second* in strength, the second in a majority of the counties, and FIRST in the heart of the Commonwealth! Worcester county, which gave more than FOUR THOUSAND majority for Harrison, repudiates Taylor to the tune of SEVEN THOUSAND SEVEN HUNDRED AND SIXTY-FOUR MAJORITY AGAINST HIM! Do the Taylorites consider *this* as a repudiation of Charles Allen's action in the Philadelphia Convention?

"A NOMINATION NOT FIT TO BE MADE."—Marshfield Daniel Webster's own town, seems to have been precisely of this opinion. It has given a clear majority for Van Buren over all others. So has Abington, where Webster made one of his speeches; so has Worcester, where he made another; Fitchburg, where he made another, comes within one vote of giving Van Buren as many as Cass and Taylor both; Lynn, where he made another, gives a large plurality for Van Buren and Free Soil!

☞ Take notice of the vote of Westminister, Charles Hudson's own town—a large plurality for the man he has been round the country abusing.

The Anti-Slavery Standard.

Without Concealment---Without Compromise.

NEW-YORK THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1848

TO THE FRIENDS OF LIBERTY AND JUSTICE IN OHIO AND INDIANA.

As a committee appointed for the purpose by "Friends" of the Congregational-order convened in Annual Meeting at Green Plains, Clark county, Ohio, on the 28th and 29th of the tenth month, 1848, we address you upon the subject of the unjust and iniquitous laws which make distinctions between persons on account of colour. We *suffer* with you under a sense of the degraded position we occupy in the estimation of the wise and good the world over, by the continuance of these relics of a less enlightened age upon our statute books. We *mourn* with you the corruption of the moral sense of our people they engender; and we are united with you in *sympathy* with the most deeply injured portion of our countrymen, who are rendered the subjects of so much injustice contumely and scorn by their existence. Impressed with these sentiments we desire to bring into activity such an instrumentality as shall effect their annihilation. To do this, all that seems to us to be necessary, is to arouse and concentrate against them the moral sense of the men and women of our land. We believe the politicians who shape the legislation of the State, await only such action of the people, as shall demonstrate to them what is our desire in the matter. To obtain a concentrated expression of the public will, we propose that every man and woman into whose hands this address may fall, and who believes in the propriety of effecting the object at which we aim, shall consider himself or herself especially called upon to circulate the following or some similar petition, obtain every name which can be had in favour of the measure; and to see that it shall be transmitted to some member of the Legislature at an early day for presentation.

Dear friends, if you will but unite with us in a vigorous, persevering and simultaneous effort, it is in our power, no doubt, now to accomplish this most desirable result. Who will be idle, who negligent, in the performance of this high duty?

Thomas Pennock	*Jonathan Hudleson*
Thomas Swayne	*Cato Allen*
Huldah Kester	*Valentine Nicholson*
Frederick Hoover	*Achsah Williams*
Ruth Dugdale	*A. Brooke*

FORM OF PETITION.

To the Senate and House of Representatives in the State of ——

The undersigned, residents of the State of ——, respectfully represent, that we believe all laws making distinctions between persons on account of colour, to be unwise and injurious to both white and black, and highly iniquitous; and we therefore, respectfully request you to repeal all laws upon our statute books creating such distinctions.

All editors friendly to the object please copy.

The Sower.

I saw a Sower walking slow
Across the Earth, from East to West;
His hair was white as mountain snow,
His head drooped forward on his breast.

With shrivelled hands he flung his seed,
Nor ever turned to look behind;
Of sight or sound he took no heed;
It seemed he was both deaf and blind.

His dim face showed no soul beneath,
Yet in my heart I felt a stir,
As if I looked upon the sheath
That once had clasped Excalibur.

I heard, as still the seed he cast,
How, crooning to himself he sung,—
"I sow again the holy Past,
The happy days when I was young.

"Then all was wheat without a tare,
Then all was righteous, fair, and true;
And I am he whose thoughtful care
Shall plant the Old World in the New.

"The fruitful germs I scatter free,
With busy hand, while all men sleep;
In Europe now, from sea to sea,
The nations bless me as they reap."

Then I looked back along his path,
And heard the clash of steel on steel,
When man faced man in deadly wrath,
While clanged the tocsin's hurrying peal.

The sky with burning towns flared red,
Nearer the noise of fighting rolled,
And brother's blood by brothers shed,
Crept curdling over pavements cold.

Then marked I how each germ of truth,
Which through the dotard's fingers ran,
Was mated with a dragon's tooth,
Whence there sprung up an armed man.

I shouted, but he could not hear;
Made signs, but these he could not see;
And still, without a doubt or fear,
Broadcast he scattered anarchy.

Long to my straining Ears, the blast
Brought faintly back the words he sung,—
"I sow again the holy Past,
The happy days when I was young." J. R. L.

ANTI-CAPITAL PUNISHMENT MEETING.—A crowded meeting was held in this city on Monday evening, to listen to speeches from several gentlemen on the abolition of the punishment of death by the hangman. The principal speaker was Mr. L. F. A. Buckingham of England, a son of Mr. Silk Buckingham, the traveller, who acquitted himself, we are informed very much to the satisfaction of the audience. We are requested to copy the Resolutions passed by the meeting, which are as follows:

Resolved, That in a Republic, where universal suffrage exists, the citizens are primarily, its legislators, and are consequently responsible for the justice or the injustice of the laws; and that therefore it becomes a moral obligation upon each citizen carefully to scrutinize the character and effect of all laws to the establishment or support of which his vote may have contributed.

Resolved, That it is in view of this moral obligation, attaching to us individually, as a portion of the primary legislators of the State and Nation, that we, the members of the "New York State Society for the Abolition of Capital Punishment," are associated, in the hope that by concert of action we may more readily and efficiently produce in the public mind the conviction, at which we have arrived—that all laws requiring Death as a penalty are not only inexpedient but unjust.

Resolved, That the conviction thus entertained by the advocates of the Abolition of Capital punishment is not a hasty conclusion, drawn from a superficial investigation of the subject—nor does it arise from 'a sickly sentimentality,' which overlooks the public welfare in an injudicious sympathy for the criminal; but is the result of the patient investigations, the solemn deliberations and learned discussions had during the past half century, by conspicuous statesmen, jurists, divines and philanthropists in every Christian nation of the age.

Resolved, That the labours of those conspicuous statesmen, jurists, divines and philanthropists have proved that the Death Penalty is not required either by the commandments of the Old Testament, by the precepts of the Gospel of Christ, nor by any principle of natural justice; and that the time is fully come when the Penitentiary must be substituted for the Gallows, because the question is frequently reduced to this:. 'Shall there be a modified punishment or no punishment at all?' because the Death Penalty fails to secure the respect of the community; because some juries will sooner break their oath than send a fellow-being to the gallows upon usual circumstantial evidence; because such is the growing sense of the severity of this penalty, that it suggests to able counsel the means of evading its infliction, and turning loose on society desperate criminals.

Resolved, Inasmuch as the experience of criminal jurisprudence, in all nations, demonstrates the fact, that the certainty of a full requisition of the penalty of laws is a more efficient guard against their infraction, than any severity in the character of those laws—and inasmuch as the Death Penalty operates to increase the chances of escape from all punishment by the criminal—that, therefore, it is the duty of every citizen, entertaining these convictions, to contribute his aid toward the repeal of the Death Penalty, and the substitution of punishment more just in its nature and *more effectual in its results.*

Resolved, That the thanks of this Society are due to numerous newspapers in this City and throughout the Union, for appropriating their columns to the advocacy of the Abolition of Capital Punishment—that such papers be requested to continue their efforts, and that they are hereby respectfully solicited to notify Members of Congress and of State Legislatures that they can have documents furnished, free of charge, by application to Dr. JOSIAH HOPPER, Recording Secretary of the Society, addressed to the office of Hunt's Merchant's Magazine, No. 142 Fulton st. New York.

Of the three parties into which the people of this country are divided, neither, probably, is in any degree surprised at the result of the recent election. The Free Soilers of course, had no hope of the success of their candidate; the Cass men entered into the contest with little heart, and calculated upon defeat from the beginning; the Whigs were sagacious enough to throw themselves into the popular current, and were confident of being carried with resistless force, by the efforts of nine tenths of their own party, aided by a large proportion of their former opponents, and the profligate mercenaries that always fall into the ranks of those whom their jackall instincts teach them are most likely to succeed, to the haven which they have reached. Whither this same current of popular enthusiasm may bear them, or rather what may be the end of a voyage, for which they have succeeded thus far in procuring only a successful departure, is quite another matter. They doubtless place great reliance upon General Taylor's character, and trust that the man who has gained the Presidential chair by permitting himself to be represented at the North as one thing, and at the South as quite another, will cheat the people still farther by becoming, what he has always asserted he would not be, a partisan President. This confidence, however, they may find misplaced, for as it was necessary to his being President at all, that he should be lied about, either at the North or South, it is not necessary to his being a Southern President—which is all he means to be—that he should also be a Whig. It would be a piece of poetical justice pleasant to look at, should the leaders of the faction which meant to sell the North, in the end be themselves regularly *sold.* Some of them, as Greeley and Brooks, are already rewarded by an election to Congress, but the Secretaryships, the Clerkships, the Collectorships, the Post Offices, the Foreign Missions, are a goodly heritage of spoils not yet divided among the hungry crew, who stand ready like beggars for a scramble over a handful of pennies, and who would be loud in their curses should General Taylor disappoint them by keeping his pledge to the country. However, they are shrewd and cunning men, and probably have not made a loose bargain.

It was certain that the result would be the election of either Taylor or Cass, and it is of the least possible consequence which were successful. There is no essential difference between the two parties on the minor interests of the country, and none whatever on the great question of the extension of Slavery—the only one of any moment which calls for, or is likely to receive, the attention of Congress. The Bank question is settled, and the Whig party has neither the disposition, nor the hardihood to unsettle it. The freedom of the public lands is not a measure advocated by either party. Free Trade is no longer a principle, if it was ever anything more than a rallying-cry, of the Democrats. A debt of a hundred millions of dollars, with which the Mexican War has saddled the nation, settles the Tariff question for ten or twenty years to come—if the Union should endure so long,—for no party now in existence, or that can exist under the present form of Government, will venture to resort to direct taxation to liquidate that debt, or create the necessary revenue for the purposes of the Government. That Compromise of the Constitution in relation to direct taxation is moreover a guaranty for a perpetual tariff. The Whigs may possibly increase the duty on iron in return for the 26 electoral votes of Pennsylvania, and the Cottonocracy of Massachusetts may have made it a condition of their support, that further protection should be extended to Lowell manufacturers; but the Democrats on the other hand, would not have ventured to lower the rates of the present Tariff, and neither policy would essentially vary the character of the manufacturing system of either the Northern or the Middle States. A lower rate of postage is as likely to be given to us by one party as the other. Neither will probably involve the country in war, unless the slave-power demands it, and in that case we might safely calculate upon the obedience of whichever may be the dominant party. If on any of these questions any difference appears between the two parties, it is because one is in power and the other is not. Reverse their positions, and their policy is also reversed, or what comes to the same thing, that which the minority assumes to be their governing principle, is abandoned the moment it becomes the majority.

The question of Slavery-extension may never come before the new administration for adjudication. The ensuing Congress, if it can, will settle it; the Whigs gladly consenting thereto, that the responsibility may be taken from their shoulders, and that they may escape this test of their assumed honesty in the late Presidential campaign, and the Democrats gladly thus filling up the measure of the glory of the present dynasty, and that they may strengthen their cause by establishing a new claim to the gratitude of their Southern friends.

But should the settlement of the question be postponed till after the accession of General Taylor, there is no more likelihood of a favourable result than if General Cass had been chosen to the Chief Magistracy. The latter had pledged himself to veto the Wilmot Proviso; the former has asserted that the South should never submit to that measure. General Cass might be more unscrupulous in the use of the veto power on other questions, but on this, General Taylor has carefully left himself room enough to turn, in the reservation that there are cases where his allegiance to the Constitution would require of him the exercise of his Constitutional prerogative. He is bound, moreover, by interest, by feeling, by social position, and by the habits of education to the South; to desert her in her need, would be to expose him to execration at his own fireside, and to the scorn and derision of his neighbours, and his friends. General Cass, though treacherous to the intereats of freemen, is bound only by his own interest to support those of slaveholders. He yields not to the necessity of education, of birth, of locality, but, to the dictates of a base ambition, aiming not to be a great man, but a distinguished one. He would probably do right if he could gain nothing by doing wrong; at least, he would not prefer the wrong if the right were more profitable. The awakening sense of the North, as evinced in the Free Soil vote, might warn him that he had better be true to his allegiance to the North. We have no reason to suppose that the effect of the same cause on General Taylor would not be precisely the reverse. He would as soon head his slaves in an insurrection, as side with the North in any determined opposition she may propose to make against the Slave-power.

There is as little choice between the parties as between their leaders. The Democrats have not professed to be opposed to the extension of Slavery; the Whigs have done nothing else. Neither, probably, in any event would adopt a different policy. So far as there can be any choice between them it must be as to means, and not as to the end; whether it is better that Slavery should be extended by a party which aimed to do so, or by one which, professing to oppose it, permitted and aided its accomplishment. The most that we can hope from the Whigs is some new Compromise,—that mischievous principle of American politics which has built up and strengthened the American system of human bondage, till from a feeble institution confined to a comparatively narrow strip of territory along the Atlantic sea-board, it has grown into a giant evil overshadowing all the interests of the country, blunting the sense of morality, and the spirit of liberty in the people, and stretching itself across the Gulf of Mexico, and Westward to the Pacific Ocean.—Better, we think, that the question should be fairly met, and the alternative of Slavery or Freedom be unequivocally submitted to the people, with the hope of a final reaction, than that they should be blinded and cheated by some new swindling compromise. We cannot, indeed, yet calculate the effect which the demonstration of the Free Soilers may have upon our National politics, but whatever it may be, the Democrats are as open to any influence of that sort as the Whigs; perhaps more so, as they are thus far more affected by it; and the result may be that that party will yet be driven or persuaded to follow the lead of their seceding members, and become the Northern party in opposition to their rivals who throw themselves into the arms of the South in the nomination of Zachary Taylor, and the rejection of the Wilmot Proviso, at the Philadelphia Convention.

An impartial spectator of the recent canvass, however, may indulge some slight feeling of regret that as the Whigs sold themselves for so poor a mess of pottage they were not also soundly whipped, and sent, like knavish children, supperless to bed. Such a result would have gratified the innate love of justice which all men have, at least, when they have no personal interest at stake. Such a result too would have permitted us still to feel some slight respect for the American character. General Cass, though a renegade, is not a dolt. If he is destitue of principle, he understands the art of writing and spelling. If his public life does not redound much to his honour, it has given him some knowledge of the conduct of affairs, and if any training is to be valued as necessary to form the civil character of him who is to be the Chief Magistrate of twenty millions of people, a life passed as Governor, as Minister, as Senator, is better than a life passed in frontier camps, in hunting Indians and runaway slaves with dogs, with the crowning glory of a few successful skirmishes with half-breed Mexicans, naked, starving, and undisciplined. So far we can conceive of a choice between the two candidates. There would have been more room to doubt the total depravity of at least that portion of the human race dwelling within this Union, had they chosen the educated and accomplished man, unprincipled as he may be, rather than the brutal planter and soldier, fitted by nature and education to be nothing higher or better than an overseer of a negro plantation, or the Commander in Chief of a band of marauders in a foray upon a neighbour's territory.

A DOUGH-FACE.—We know no editor who has applied this term more freely to others—we know none more deserving of it himself, than Horace Greeley. While affecting to honour the Free Soil movement, no one man probably has done so much to lessen the Free Soil vote. His *quasi* Anti-Slavery course, for the last three or four years, has gained him the confidence and respect of a multitude of good natured people who thought they recognised in him an honest opponent to the Slave system, and one desirous of doing all he could for the Anti-Slavery cause, at the same time that he did not see his way clear to abandon his party and work with those who were seeking its overthrow. And not only have this class confided in him, but he has made himself a sort of feader among the many well-meaning but weak people who have conscience enough to recognise it as a duty to do something for the Abolition of Slavery, but who want the independence to do anything effectual to that end. After the nomination of General Taylor, whether from chagrin at the defeat of his favourite candidate, or from an entire recklessness as to what should be the influence of his course, no man showed more disgust at the truckling policy adopted by the Philadelphia Convention. We give him the benefit of believing that he did not act from principle, as that would involve the necessity of believing also that his was a deep-laid scheme to cheat all the Whigs, who were favourably disposed to bolt from their party, into following him up to a certain point in opposition to the nomination of Taylor, that he might the more easily lead them, by the influence thus acquired, back again into the Whig ranks at the last moment. Such in effect has been his course whether he intended it or not, and whatever the motive or impulse from which he acted, without doubt his addresses to the Whigs of Ohio, and workingmen of Pennsylvania, on the very eve of the election, led many to follow him on the back track, and vote the Whig ticket at last!

So far as the Free Soil vote can effect the final settlement of the extension of Slavery question, he has done, we repeat, as much if not more, than any other man to strengthen the hands of the slaveholders by lessening that vote. Surely he is entitled to the reward he has received, and on the whole may be considered as having gone at a bargain. If he is satisfied to exchange the confidence and respect with which thousands have regarded him, for a three months residence at Washington as a member of that Assembly of blackguards known as the United States House of Representatives, nobody has a right to complain, whatever they may think of his course.

However we only meant, when we wrote the word *Dough-face* at the head of these remarks, to give the following extracts as good evidence of the stuff that goes to the making of that species of the human family for the production of which the world is indebted, among other blessings, to that marvellous instrument the Constitution of this Union. Two days after the election, the *Tribune* in a congratulatory article on the result said:

Let us rejoice, indeed, that principles we deem sound and important have been so emphatically approved by the People, and let us resolve that, so far as in us lies, they shall never have reason to repent their decision.

* * * * * * *

Yet that Gen. Taylor is beloved and confided in by a large majority of the American People is an unquestionable truth, and it is an element of decided strength to the new order of things. Thus far, they have found him adequate to every exigency which has presented itself during thirty-six years of varied and eventful public service. Always simple, modest, unpretending, he has uniformly risen to the level of any emergency, and this affords to the public an assurance that he will prove equal to the new and arduous responsibilities to which he is now called. Let us fervently trust that this hope will not be disappointed.

This is pretty well for one who but a few weeks before had given in the same paper, the following as "Fundamental Objections," to the nomination of the man whose election he heralds with such pœans of rejoicing.

1. He is a Military Chieftain, whose whole mature life has been passed in the Army necessarily diverting his mind to a great degree from civil affairs. We dislike the principle of choosing our civil rulers merely or mainly because of the distinction they have achieved in Military service.

2. Though his present professions are Whig, and he is no doubt a hearty hater of the Polk dynasty, he has never voted a Whig ballot, probably never gave a dollar nor an hour to the diffusion of the truths which are the basis of our organization, and confesses himself not well acquainted with political affairs—as might well be supposed. We have no assurance, up to this hour, that he is heartily favourable to any one of those great distinctive measures for which the Whigs have contended, unless it be the practical limitation of the now grossly abused Veto Power.

3. His nomination was urged on unworthy grounds and secured by the force of considerations we heartily detest. Its advocates either assumed that the great distinctive measures for which the Whig party had long and honourably struggled were obsolete—(that is, surrendered)—or that they were not sufficiently popular to triumph on their own merits, but must be carried by the roll of the drum and the flash of Buena Vista guns. We deny these assertions and despise the counsels they inspired.

4. Gen. Taylor stood before the public in an equivocal attitude with regard to the Whig party. He was supported by some as independent of party, by others as a Whig, but not an *ultra* Whig; and again by others as 'a full Whig and a *quarter over.*' He was pledged to some to run for President, even in opposition to the Whig nominee; by others he was understood and represented as committed to abide the decision of the Philadelphia Convention. It seems difficult to see how a frank, honest, straightforward man should get involved in such labyrinths of misapprehensions.

5. He was first proposed and most warmly urged for the Presidency, in good part, by men in whose integrity we had no confidence and whose characters we could not esteem—who had belonged to several parties and secured no good reputation with any—men whom we had been compelled to regard as speculators in politics and mercenary hunters after spoils.

6. He was an especial favourite with those known to us as Northern Whigs with Southern principles, advocates of 'a vigorous prosecution of the War,' 'No Peace without Indemnity,' 'Our Country right or wrong,' &c. &c. This class do not like the Tribune, nor we them.

7. Last and worst of all, he was the candidate of the ultra Slaveholding interests, so far as any portion of it adheres to the Whig party—of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Florida and Texas—of those who claim for the South the right of planting Slavery in the New Territories. We have not said, and do not mean to say, that Gen. Taylor is himself of their school. We *do* say, however, that he was the only one among all those proposed as Whig candidates for the Presidency who had never uttered a word in the public reprehension of Slavery, and was not known to us to be hostile to its extension.

There is dough enough in the comparison of these extracts for a whole batch of ordinary faces. Mr. Greeley must have enough of the raw material for the use of all his friends.

From the same congratulatory article just quoted we copy the closing paragraph. The reader will not forget that Gen. Taylor is made President, not because he has any qualifications for civil office,—even that of a deputy sheriff—but because he fought certain battles in Mexico, and acquired, what in these days is called glory, thereby. And also it should be remembered that for each of those battles which were considered of much moment, the offices of this same *Tribune* were brilliantly illuminated; that even on the very evening when this paragraph was penned,—the night preceeding the publication of the paper, in which it appeared, the Tribune Buidings were in a blaze of light from cellar to attic, and rockets and roman candles sent up from the roof, prepared the city for the meek advice of the peace-loving editor, who so hates all appeals to the prejudices and low propensities of the mob. Now hear him. The amiable and pious Mr. Pecksniff was a fool to Horace Greeley:

One thing we trust—that the Rough and Ready literature so fashionable of late has had its day. Music is a good thing in its way, and good Songs are well enough, even in political meetings; though the greater portion of the doggerel wherewith the general ear is bored from the political rostrum is unfit to be hummed in a stable; but this pestilent swarm of War narratives and Battle scenes, and Mexican-invasion romances and "little more grape" ditties, and such little stimulants

The following are the members Elect to the XXXIst Congress, as far as Elections have been held.

MAINE.
1 *Elbridge Gerry,*
2 *Nath'l S. Littlefield,*
3 John Otis,
4 Rufus K. Goodenow,
5 *Cullen Sawtelle,*
6 *Charles Stetson,*
7 *Thos. J. D. Fuller.*

VERMONT.
1 *William Henry,*
2 William Hebard,
3 *Geo. P. Marsh,*
4 *Lucius B Peck.*

NEW JERSEY.
1 Andrew K. Hay,
2 *William A. Newell,*
3 *Isaac Wildrick,*
4 *John Van Dyke,*
5 James G. King.

NEW YORK.
1 John A. King,
2 David A. Bokee,
3 J. Phillips Phœnix,
4 Walter Underhill,
5 George Briggs,
6 James Brooks,
7 *William Nelson,
8 Ransom Holloway,
9 Thomas McKissock,
10 Herman D. Gould,
11 Peter H. Silvester,
12 *Gideon O. Reynolds, A. R. W.
13 John L. Schoolcraft,
14 George R. Andrews,
15 John R. Thurman,
16 *Hugh White,
17 Henry P. Alexander,
18 *Preston King,* F. S.
19 Charles E. Clarke,
20 Orsam B. Mattison,
21 *Hiram Walden,* H.
22 Henry Bennett,
23 *William Duer,
24 *Daniel Gott,
25 *Harmon S. Conger,
26 Wm. T. Jackson,
27 Wm. A Sackett,
28 A. M. Schermerhorn,
29 *Robert L. Rose,
30 *David Ramsey, Jr.
31 Elijah Risley,
32 E. G. Spaulding,
33 *Harvey Putnam,
34 Lorenzo Bar ows.

PENNSYLVANIA.
1 *Lewis C. Levin, N.
2 Joseph R. Chandler,
3 Henry D. Moore,
4 *John Robbins, Jr.†
5 *John Freedley,
6 *Thomas Ross,
7 Jesse C. Dickey,
8 Thaddeus Stevens,
9 *William Strong,
10 Milo M. Dimmick,
11 *Chester Butler.
12 *David Wilmot, F. S. L.
13 Joseph Cassy,
14 Charles W. Pitman,
15 *Henry Nes,
16 *Jas. X. McLanahan,
17 Samuel Calvin,
18 Andrew Jackson Ogle,

19 *Job Mann,
20 Robert R. Reed,
21 *Moses Hampton,
22 J. W. Howe, F. S. W.
23 *James Thompson,
24 *Alfred Gilmore.

DELAWARE.
1 * Jno. W. Houston.

S. CAROLINA.
1 *Daniel Wallace,
2 *James L. Orr,* T.
3 *J. A. Woodward,
4 *Alex. D Sims,
5 *Armistead Burt,
6 *I. E Holmes,* T.
7 *Wm. F. Colcock.*

OHIO.
1 *David T. Disney,
2 *Lewis D. Campbell,* F. S. W.
3 *Robert C. Schenck,
4 Moses B. Corwin,
5 *Emery D. Potter,
6 *R. Dickinson,
7 *J. D. Morris,
8 *John L. Taylor,
9 *Edson B. Old,
10 *Charles Sweitzer,*†
11 *John K. Miller,
12 *Samuel F. Vinton,
13 *Wm. A Whittlesey,
14 *Nathan Evans,
15 *W. F. Hunter,* F. S.
16 *Moses Hoagland,
17 *Joseph Cable,
18 *David K. Carter,
19 *J. Crowell, F. S. W.
20 *Josh. R. Giddings, F. S. W.

GEORGIA.
1 *Thomas B King,
2 *M. J. Welborn,
3 Allen F. Owen,
4 *Hugh J. Haralson,
5 *Thos. C. Hackett,
6 *Howell Cobb,
7 *Alex. H. Stephens,
8 *Robert Toombe.

ILLINOIS
1 *William H. Bissel,
2 *J. A. McClernond,
3 *Thomas R. Young,
4 *John Wentworth,
5 *Wm. A. Richardson,
6. Edward D. Baker.

MISSOURI.
1 *James B. Bowlin
2 *William V. N. Bay,
3 *James S. Green,
4 *Willard P. Hall,
5 *John S. Phelps,

MICHIGAN.
1 *Alexander W. Buel,*
2 W. Sprague, F. S. W.
3 *Kinsley S. Bingham*

FLORIDA.
1 *Edward C. Cabell.

IOWA.
1 *Wm. Thompson,*†
2 *Shepherd Leffler*

WISCONSIN.
1 *Wm. Pitt Lynde,*
2 *A. Hyatt Smith,*
3 *James Duane Doty.*

Locos in *Italics.* * Present Member. † Seat contested. *T*—Taylor. *H*—Hunker. *F. S W*—Free Soil Whig. *F S. L*—Free Soil Loco. *A. R. W*—Anti-Rent Whig. *N*—Native.

The Members of the Assembly for this State are as follows:

NEW YORK.

Dist.	Names.	Dist.	Names.
	NEW YORK.		WARREN.
1.	Eph. H. Hudson, W.	1.	Reuben Wells, W.
2.	James Bowen, W.		GREENE.
3.	Henry J. Allen, H.	1.	A. H. Bailey, W.
4.	George J. Cornell, W.	2.	Albert Tuttle, W.
5.	Sam'l. McKinney, W.		MONROE.
6.	Jas. W. Beekman, W.	1.	Levi Kelsey, W.
7.	Abra. Van Norden, W.	2.	L. W. Smith, W.
8.	William Dodge, W.	3.	E. Harmon, W.
9.	Charles Perley, W.		BROOME.
10.	Garrit H Stryker, W.	1.	J. O. Whittaker, W.
11.	Robert B Folger, W.		CHENANGO.
12.	D. B. Taylor, H.	1.	James Clark, W.
13.	Joseph B. Varnum, W.	2.	A. Johnson, W.
14.	Robert G. Campbell, W.		COLUMBIA.
15.	Merwin B. Brewer, W.	1.	J. M. Strever, W.
16.	Albert Gilbert, W.	2.	D. S. Curtis, W.
	CAYUGA.		DUTCHESS.
1.	James D. Benton, F. S.	1.	E. Vincent, W.
2.	J. J. Brinckerhoff, W.	2.	W. Butts, W.
3.	S. Roland, F. S.	3.	James Hammond, W.
	ONONDAGA.		ESSEX.
1.	James Little, F. S.	1.	E. B. Smith, W.
2.	Myron Wheeler, F. S.		GENESEE.
3.	James Slocum, W.	1.	T. Pardee, W.
4.	Samuel Hart, W.	2.	M. C. Ward, W.
	SENECA.		MONTGOMERY.
1.	J. G. Markle, W.	1.	F. Fish, W.
	LIVINGSTON.	2.	L. Averill, W.
1.	A. H. McLean, W.		RENSSELAER.
2.	P. Wendruff, W.	1.	A. K. Hadley, W.
	SUFFOLK.	2.	B. Allen, W.
1.	Edwin Rose, W.	3.	W. H. Budd, W.
2.	Nath. Miller, W.		SARATOGA.
	CHATAUQUE.	1.	R. R. Kennedy, W.
1.	Silas Fury, W.	2.	W. W. Rockwell, W.
2.	E. B. Gurnsey, W.		WASHINGTON.
	CORTLANDT.	1.	Le R. Mowry, W.
1.	Ira Sheel, W.	2.	A. Robertson, W.
	ERIE.		WYOMING.
1.	B Thompson, W.	1.	P. Richards, W.
2.	A. Raynor, W.		WAYNE.
3.	M. McNeal, W.	1.	J. Leavenworth, W.
4.	L. Burton, W.	2.	Peter Boyce, W.
	FULTON AND HAMILTON.		ALLEGANY.
1.	John Harbert, W.	1.	Orville Broadman, W.
	GREENE.	2.	E. B. Willard, W.
1.	Alex. H. Bailey, W.		CATTARAUGUS.
2.	A Tuttle, W.	1.	S. R. Crittenden, W.
	ONTARIO.	2.	Horace Young, W.
1.	D Stephenson, W.		OTSEGO.
2.	J. Porter, W.	1.	L. M. Gilbert, W.
	ORLEANS.	2.	D. B St. John, H.
1.	R. Robles, W.	3.	Charles C. Noble, H.
	OSWEGO.		ROCKLAND.
1.	H. Fitzhugh, W.	1.	Richard Blauvelt, F. S.
2.	E. W. Fox, F. S.		ST. LAWRENCE.
	RICHMOND.	1.	H. Goddard. F. S.
1.	G. P. Disoway,	2.	Justin B. Picket, F. S.
	SCHENECTADY.	3.	——
1.	J. R. Green, W.		STEUBEN.
	ULSTER.	1.	— Quackenbush, F. S.
1.	P. Crispel, Jr. W.	2.	J. R. Hale, W.
2.	J. G. Graham, W.	3.	John G. Mercereau, W
	YATES.		WARREN.
1.	J. Wiswell, W.	1.	C. Burnham. H.
	KINGS.		WESTCHESTER.
1.	J. A. Boughton, W.	1.	Wm. H. Robertson, W.
2.	E. W. Fiske, W.	2.	Harvey Kidd, W.
3.	John A. Gross, W.		CHEMUNG.
	ALBANY.	1.	George W. Buck, W.
1.	Hiram Barber, H.		CLINTON.
2.	D. Van Ankin. W.	1.	A. G. Carver, W.
3.	R. H. Pruyn, W.		FRANKLIN.
4.	J. A. Wing, W.	1.	E. B. Smith. W.
	ONEIDA.		LEWIS.
1.	Oliver Prescott, W.	1.	Diodate Pease, W.
2	N. N. Pierce, W.		PUTNAM.
3.	Jas. L. Elwood. F. S.	1.	S. Lyder, W.
4.	Henry Wager, H.		SCHOHARIE.
	QUEENS.	1.	D. B. Danforth, W.
1.	Wessel S. Smith, W.	2.	P. Hines, H.
	ORANGE.		SULLIVAN.
1.	David C. Buell, W.	1.	J. F. Bush, W.
2	David H. Moffat. W.		TIOGA.
3.	Maurice Hoyt. W.	1.	E. B. Sweet, W.
	HERKIMER.		TOMPKINS.
1.	Fred. Bellinger, F. S.	1.	Darius Hall, W.
2.	Asa Wilcox, F. S.	2.	C. J. Rounsville, W.

THE RESULT THUS FAR IN FIGURES.

Whigs,	103
Free Soilers,	72
Hunkers	7
	182
To hear from	4
	194

The returns are not yet complete, and we cannot, therefore, yet give the Free Soil vote. In Rhode Islaud and Connecticut, for which we have full returns, the votes for the three candidates stands:

	Taylor.	*Cass.*	*V. B.*
Rhode Island,	6,689	3,600	703
Connecticut,	29,980	26,596	5,093

MASSACHUSETTS ELECTION.—The result of the State election in Massachusetts on Monday is looked for with a good deal of interest, and we therefore give, from the *Boston Atlas* of Tuesday, the returns as far as received. Massachusetts is the banner State of the Free Soilers, being the only one in which the choice of Presidential electors was defeated by the popular vote. As her people are the most intelligent of any in the Union, it was expected that she would be in this, as she always is, in all other good movements, the leading State.

Mr. Briggs, it will be seen, is ahead of Taylor, and is probably re-elected Governor by a small majority. The following are the County aggregates as given by the *Atlas:*

	Governor—12th.			President—6th.		
	Briggs.	Cush.	Phillips.	Taylor.	Cass.	V. B.
Suffolk, 3 towns...	8540	1232	2618.....	8005	8177	3137
Plymouth, 11 do....	2442	948	1885.....	2276	1234	2002
Barnstable, 1 do...	231	79	90.....	350	94	118
Hampden, 8 do...	3071	1334	900.....	1191	1862	795
Worcester, 18 do..	3346	1136	3207.....	2149	1603	3376
Franklin, 2 do.....	291	188	111.....	288	202	149
Hampshire, 5 do...	832	326	564.....	717	330	321
Berkshire, 7 do....	916	435	132.....	770	468	394
Norfolk, 13 do.....	3593	988	2513.....	3733	1969	2225
Bristol, 9 do.....	3333	983	1401.....	3502	1128	1650
Essex, 15 do.....	5811	1549	2902.....	5624	3396	1608
Middlesex, 24 do..	7383	2447	4626.....	7962	4712	4277
Total, so far....	37,379	11,501	30,529	37,697	19,180	20,311

Briggs, over all, 5,159; Taylor behind in do. 1,794; Briggs's gain, 6,953.

The *Atlas* claims the election to Congress of the following Whig Members:

Dist. I.—ROBT. C. WINTHROP, Suffolk;
III.—JAMES H. DUNCAN, Essex;
VI.—GEORGE ASHMUN, Hampden;
VII.—JULIUS ROCKWELL, Berkshire;
VIII.—HORACE MANN, Norfolk;
X.—JOSEPH GRINNELL, Bristol.

In the four other Districts there is no choice, but we believe the Whigs are ahead, except in the IVth (Worcester,) where Hon. CHARLES ALLEN, Free Soil, is largely ahead, and may be elected.

Legislature.—Senate, Whig, 17; No choice, 23; House, 108, Whig; 3, Cass; 22, Free Soil.

Notes on New Books.

THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW, *for September. L. Scott's Republication.*—Several papers upon the Germanic States, upon Italy, France, and Ireland, make this No. of the London Quarterly of especial historical interest and value. A review of a Narrative of Events in Borneo and Celebes from the journal of Rajah Brooke, is an account of the most remarkable attempt, in our day, at civilizing and reducing to British rule the natives of these islands. However questionable such annexation may be, it is at least undertaken with apparently a very good purpose. Mrs. Somerville's Physical Geography is also a valuable article, and that upon the plays of Beaumont and Fletcher will be read with interest by all conversant with the English Drama.

THE CHRISTIAN EXAMINER AND RELIGIOUS MISCELLANY. *Nos. Crosby & Nichols, Boston; Francis & Co. New York.*

The most readable article in this number of the *Examiner* is that upon Confucius. The writer understands and sympathises with the struggles of the great Chinese Prophet, and does full justice to his remarkable life. A brief sketch of the History of Harvard College will be read with interest. Catholicism and Protestanism in France; The use of the word '*Deus*' in Plautus and Terence; Sacred Music; French Literature and the French Pulpit; Sphere of Human Influence: A Sermon on the Relation of the Pulpit to Future Ages by Mr. Gannett, and the usual literary notices makes up the Table of Contents.

Domestic Correspondence.

The following letter, as the reader will observe, was intende for last week's paper, but did not reach us in season.

SCHUYLKILL, CHESTER CO., PA., 3d Nov., 1848.

Yesterday one of the last "grand rallies" of the pend. ing presidential campaign came off in our immediate vicinity.

Every one at all conversant with our revolutionary history is aware that one of the darkest seasons of our struggle for independence was the winter of 1777–8, when General Washington retired with the republican army to the hills of Valley Forge, and encamped there for the winter. The sufferings endured here by the soldiery were probably unequalled during the contest which ended in a separation of the colonies from the mother country. Thousands of the men were without shoes throughout the whole of that inclement season, and were but scantily supplied with clothing of any kind whatever, suffering at the same time from a scarcity of food; yet they endured their hardships and privations with a fortitude which has rendered that winter one of the most memorable in our history. It was in this spot, about a mile from the place where I am writing, that the "friends of 'old Zack,'" assembled to stimulate their flagging patriotism. The convention (distressingly small, everything considered,) was addressed by the Hon. Joseph R. Ingersoll, of Philadelphia, and other speakers of less note. Horace Greeley was advertised to attend, but was not present. I went solely to hear what he could say in favour of a nomination which he bore with so ill a grace at the time it was made, and which he has, until recently, steadily refused to support.

The regular speakers seemed to reckon, with entire confidence, on the utter absence among their hearers of that most valuable faculty of the human intellect, discrimination; and so far as the great majority of their audience were concerned, they were probably not greatly at fault in their reckoning. They compared their candidate with General Washington, continually; and likened the Mexican war to the American revolution, with as much coolness and self-possession, as if there were no difference whatever between a just contest in defence of liberty, and an aggressive war waged for the purpose of extending human Slavery over the territory of a neighbouring republic where it had been previously abolished; or as if such a process as analysis were unknown to the human mind.

The appeals of the speakers to the war-spirit, which the mass of the Taylor party seem unable to distinguish from patriotism, were mingled with judicious and delicate allusions to "that highly respectable body, the Society of Friends," the latter being intended, probably, for the benefit of such of that body as might be present on the occasion. I noticed one Quaker among the crowd; but whether he come from sympathy with the Taylor party, or not, I am unable to say. Various documents were distributed among the "free-born citizens," proving respectively General Taylor's illustrious achievements as a warrior, the pacific character of his disposition and principles, and his proficiency in general literature. I saw one gentleman regaling the ruffians assembled with copious draughts from a whiskey-flask which he carried apparently for their especial accommodation. Gin and Whiskey flowed freely, and patriotism became a drug in the market. Though the Convention was far from being immense, it speedily resolved itself into two separate assemblages, one of which was vastly entertained by sundry highly original and unique speeches from orators who resembled Byron, at least in that "the spirit moved them;" after which there were several grand pugilistic displays, which seemed to afford infinite satisfaction to "the people," redolent to a high degree, of peanuts and tobacco. I left immediately upon the regular adjournment, but believe there was a continuation of the entertainments.

A report has been put in circulation by the Taylorites, that the Hon. David Wilmot has been bribed, by the Cassmen to remain silent during the present contest, but it appears to be entirely without foundation; private letters state that he is continually addressing Free Soil meetings. There can be no doubt that he is acting in good faith towards his associates of the Free Soil Party.

I observe that Mr. Gerritt Smith, in a recent letter concerning the Free Soil movement, places the Disunionists in the same category with the Liberty party men, whose defection in favour of Van Buren he is lamenting. So far as Pennsylvania is concerned, he is unquestionably in error. I do not know of a single instance in which a professed Disunionist has abandoned his principles for the lower ground occupied by the Free Soil men, nor do I believe that half a dozen instances can be found in the State. While the non-voters rejoice universally that the new party has been organized, they adhere firmly to their ground of "No Union with Slaveholders," as the only hope of safety for the Anti-Slavery enterprise.

Yours truly, H. W. G.

General Intelligence.

Foreign.

SEVEN DAYS

LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP AMERICA.

The steamship AMERICA arrived at this port on Wednesday of last week, with seven days later dates from Europe. The news howevre, is of the most unimportant character.

The Chrolera has appeared in many new places in England since our last advices, but is of a mild type.

We are happy to learn that the British Government have resolved not to carry into effect the sentence passed upon Smith O'Brien and his associates.

The Irish State trials have closed. Verdicts have been found against all the gentlemen prosecuted, and sentence passed in the same barbarous terms as in O Brien's case, but the lives of all of them are to be spared.

In France everything is quiet. The debates on the Constitution have closed.

The Assembly agreed to provide for the support of the Royal family, and pay the dowry of the Duchess of Orleans, amounting to about £40,000 a year. The bill has passed without opposition.

The election of President is fixed for the 10th of December,

Events at Vienna have assumed a somewhat less threatening aspect, and hopes are expressed that some compromise will now be arrived at.

With the exception of some desultory fighting between the advanced guard of the Croats with the Viennoise, under the city walls, no considerable action has been fought.

Miscellaneous Items.

It is said that Rev. Joshua Leavitt is to become the editor of a new religious Congregational journal in this city.

The Edmonson Girls, whose cause has been advocated so warmly in this city, have lately been set at liberty, and are now restored to their homes.

A Law exempting from sale for debt, all homesteads under $1500 in value, is about to pass the Legislature of Vermont. It has already passed the Lower House.

California.—The *California Star*, of April, 1, says that large numbers of Chinese are preparing to emigrate to that country, which is considered a favourite climate for the silk worm.

Press-Men.—Two years ago, the field negroes of Antigua contributed, in collections after sermons, 244 pounds sterling, for the relief of the starving Irish.

☞The *Legislature of Rhode Island* adjourned on Friday last, 3d inst. to meet again at Providence on the third Monday of January next.

Five Hundred Tea Plants have arrived in this city from London, in the ship American Eagle. They are said to be of genuine Chinese stock, and consist of the green and black varieties. Dr. Junius Smith has imported them for cultivation in the South.

The Vote of Philadelphia and New York (leaving out the suburbs of the latter,) at the late Presidential election, varied only nine in number. The total vote of the city and county of Philadelphia was 53,167; of New York city 53,158.

Rev. Henry Colman, who has been absent some years on an agricultural tour in Europe, was a passenger in packet ship Devonshire, arrived at this port last week from Londo,

☞John Gough, the father of John B., has arrived in this country. He first learned that his son was in America, from being asked by a travelling agent to purchase his history.—*Exchange Paper.*

☞His son must have been still more surprised to learn that his father was in America, for he used to tell, as one of his most pathetic tales, how he followed his father to his grave in a sort of Potter's Field. Does not John B. owe it to a curious and generous public to explain to them how his father came by his resurrection?—*Chronotype.*

Not Bad.—The following notice appeared on the bulletin board at the Globe office, yesterday:

"We have received sufficient returns to induce us to say that the Cass men have been the means of defeating Martin Van Buren. A primary election was held yesterday, which resulted in the election of General Taylor and the Whig members of Congress, and all the Whig State and County officers.

The following is a call for a meeting of the "Southern Safety Movement" party. One or two meetings of this kind have already been held in South Carolina, and several of the Alabama papers approve of this prelude to Nullification, should the Wilmot Proviso be extended to our South-western Territories:

"*The Citizens of Orangeburg District* are requested to assemble at Orangeburg Court House, on sale day in November next, to take into consideration the continued agitation, by Congress, of the question of Slavery; what checks can be interposed to prevent such aggressions on our institutions, and if that cause be prevented, to declare what stand they are prepared to take, required by duty and honour."

A Letter from Judge McLean.—The following admirable letter from John McLean of Ohio, was received this morning, by a gentleman of Cambridge, who has kindly offered it to us for publication. It was written, as it will be seen, in answer to a letter of inquiry respecting his views of the present Presidential candidates; and if not written for the public eye, it richly deserves a place in print. The original is left with us for a few days.—*Boston Traveller, 4th.*

CINCINNATI, Oct. 26, 1848.

MY Dear Sir—Your favour of the 16th inst., was received a day or two ago, and in answer I have to say, that under the peculiar circumstances in which I am placed, I have deemed it prudent to refrain from any active effort, or the expression of any opinion, in regard to the present contest for the Presidency. My views are well known to be in opposition to the extension of Slavery. I wish I could believe that all who express the same opinion were sincere.

The progress of time and circumstances tend to impress more deeply upon my mind the opinion which, for years I have entertained and expressed, that our Government can be preserved only by rousing the moral energies of the people, and bringing them to bear upon the political action of the country. An experience of more than thirty years enables me to say, that no reform can be hoped for, under the lead of political prize fighters. Our Government is not now what it professes to be; much less is it what its framers intended it should be.

I have but a common lot with others in this mighty experiment of a free Government but I shall never cease to desire, above all things earthly, to see our public affairs conducted upon principles just and elevated, so as to embody a moral power which shall be irresistible. A free Government can be maintained upon no other basis.

With many thanks for your kind consideration,
I am most respectably and truly yours,
CHARLES H. MORSE, Esq. JOHN McLEAN.

Domestic Slave Trade.—The *Rockwell* (Md) *Journal* of September 30, says:

"A negro man belonging to Mr. Philip Stone, who resides near this place, chopped his hand off with an axe on Wednesday last. He stated that he was induced to do so from a fear that his master would sell him. He had run off a few days previous, and had just been brought home."

The Richmond (Va.) *Whig* reports another case as follows:

"An inquest was held before Coroner Wicker yesterday evening, on the body of Simon, a slave belonging to a gentleman in Surry Co., *who was brought to the city for sale,* and was in the care of a gentleman of this city, who on yesterday about sunrise, voluntarily threw himself down a well in the yard and was drowned. Verdict, voluntary suicide."

Mitchel, the Patriot.—Col. Grymes came from New York via Bermuda, where he remained five or six days, enjoying the equable and healthy atmosphere of that pleasant island. We learn from Col. Grimes, that John Mitchel, the Irish patriot, is not in good health, and on that account is relieved from the rigors of his confinement, but it is not permitted to strangers to see or converse with him.—*N. O. Picayune, Nov.* 4.

THANKSGIVING DAYS.

Maine	Nov. 16	Pennsylvania	Nov. 23
New Hampshire	Nov. 16	Delaware	Nov. 7
Massachusetts	Nov. 30	Maryland	Nov. 23
Vermont	Nov. 16	Tennessee	Nov. 32
Rhode Island	Nov. 30	Kentucky	Nov. 23
Connecticut	Nov. 30	Ohio	Nov.
New York	Nov. 22	Missouri	Nov.
New Jersey	Nov. 23		

☞The Commissioner of the Patent Office has offered a reward of $1,500 for the recovery of the articles stolen from that office on the night of the 8th instant. The articles are:

A gold snuff box, set with diamonds; a gold scabbard, belonging to the sword presented to Com. Biddle; gold medal, struck by order of the Senate of Hamburg at their centennial commemoration of the establishment of their constitution; silver medal; duplicate of the same; gold medal, commemorative of the delivery from assassination of Gen. Boliver; gold medal struck in Peru in 1821; do. do. in 1828; gold medal of Napoleon; silver do. do.; silver medal of the Rio de la Plata, 1813; Roman gold coins; pint bottle of ottar of roses; pearl necklaces; two extra pearls in the gold snuff-box which was taken; twenty-one medals, of copper and silver, of Gens Wayne, Green, and other generals.

American Reprints and British Authors.—We learn from the *St. John* (N.B.) *Bee*, that it has been the practice for some years past, at the Custom-house in that city, to burn all American reprints of British books. Volumes elegantly bound and printed, with others of less imposing appearance, have been thrown by hundreds into the flames, "according to law;" and this Vandalism was practiced at a time when schools and other institutions in New Brunswick needed the books and were too poor to buy them. American reprints are, by a recent law, now admitted into the British provinces at a duty of 25 per cent. which is payable to the British author. It must be a very difficult matter to apportion the reimbursement, and keep an account with the authors whose works are admitted. There should be an international copyright law between us and England. It is essential to the growth of our own literature, and a mere act of justice to the British authors.

The Atlantic Postal Arrangement.—The following are the bases of the agreement recently concluded between Mr. Bancroft and Lord Clanricarde:

1. Entire reciprocity between the two Governments in the transmission of letters by their respective steamers.
2. The rates of postage to be uniform for American and English steamers.
3. The British colonial mail to be conveyed through the United States, and by the American as well as the English steamers.
4. The rates of postage will probably not exceed twenty-five cents on each letter from the United States; or one shilling sterling on letters forwarded from the United Kingdom. By this arrangement, a letter mailed in any part of Great Britain or Ireland, and a shilling paid upon it there will be delivered in the United States without charge to the person to whom it is directed. So with a letter sent from the United States; by the payment of twenty-five cents here, it will be delivered free of charge in any part of England, Ireland or Scotland.

Recovered Lake.—A singular accident occurred on the Michigan Central Railway. It became necessary to carry a grading or embankment of fifteen feet high across a low piece of ground containing about 100 acres nearly dry enough for plow land. When they had progressed with the grading for some distance, it became too heavy for the soil to support, the crust of the earth broke in, and the embankment sunk down into 79 feet of water! It appears that the piece of ground had been a lake, but had collected a soil of roots, peat, muck, &c. on its surface apparently from 10 to 15 feet thick, which had become hardened and dry enough for farm purposes. Mr. Brooks, the engineer, thought it would have supported an embankment of 6 feet thickness, and that if it had not been necessary to have one much heavier, it would have supported the road, and the fact might never have been discovered that it rested on the bosom of the lake.

Emancipation in Kentucky.—As much speculation (says the *Tribune*) prevails as to the questions to be discussed at the forthcoming State Convention to amend the Constitution of Kentucky, more especially with regard to the agitation of some scheme for the emancipation of the blacks, we publish the following resolution adopted at a meeting to select two Delegates to the State Convention, from the Western District of Fayette Co. which resulted in the choice of F. K. Hunt and D. L. Rice:

"*Resolved*, That the history of emancipation in the United States proves that the period for emancipation in Kentucky has long passed; that since the adoption of the Federal Constitution, no State owning over twenty-two thousand slaves, has ever become a Free State, and Kentucky, owning at this time about one hundred and ninety thousand, agitation of the question by its friends, would not only be useless to themselves, but productive of great evil to the community."

Other resolutions were adopted for a system of general education similar to that of the Eastern States. The abolition of the obnoxious militia system was called for to secure this result. No meetings have been recently held for the Abolition of Slavery.

Messrs Editors:—In the Journal of Commerce of the 9th inst., there is reference to a recent appeal for aid by the A. C. S under the caption of "*Emigration to Liberia.*"

Among the 472 applicants for passage from New Orleans, noticed in that article, there is a company of slaves, whose circumstances, in themselves interesting, have peculiar claims on the humanity of this State, Capt John Ross, of Mississippi, by his will in 1836, left 190 slaves an ample provision to go to Liberia. By litigation they have been detained 12 years, and have increased to about 240. By compromise they have this year the opportunity of emigration, but are destitute of the means. In the bark Nehemia Rich, which sailed from New Orleans last January, 35 of them went out as pioneers, to prepare the way for the others. These now ask for aid, and the Board of Managers of the N. Y. S. C. Society have resolved, if possible, to provide adequate means for them. Six thousand dollars will be required, and at present, including funds in the hands of our Treasurer, Mr. Allen, and pledges from respectable persons, about one half is secured.

As Agent of the State Society, I would appeal to the public and friends of the cause, to send donations for this purpose either to Mr. Allen, 57 Wall street, or to our Colonization Office, Brick Church, corner of Spruce and Nassau.

Yours, respectfully,
J. B. PINNEY, Cor. Sec. N. Y. S. C.

N. B.—The funds for this purpose will be needed before the close of the year.

PROCLAMATION,
By JOHN YOUNG, *Governor of the State of New York.*

The year which will soon be added to the Past has been to the people of the State eminently auspicious. Plenty has crowned our harvests—Labour has been justly rewarded, and everything around us evidences a healthy and enduring prosperity. War, with all its attendant evils, has passed away, and Peace, as honourable as welcome, has been restored. The means of education, and all the advantages of intellectual progression, have been enjoyed by us in an eminent degree; and the Future is full of hope and promise.

As a Christian people, we are admonished that these blessings are the gifts of a beneficent God, and while we thus rejoice in His bounty, we should not forget the homage due from grateful hearts:

I, therefore, respectfully recommend to the people of this State, to set apart THURSDAY, THE TWENTY-THIRD DAY OF NOVEMBER next, to be observed as a day of Public Thanksgiving to ALMIGHTY GOD; and that with such Thanksgiving be mingled Prayer to Him who holds in His hands, the destines of nations, for the continuance of those blessings which have been and still are so abundantly showered upon us.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the privy seal of the State to be hereunto affixed. Witness my hand, at [L. S.] the City of Albany this twenty-eighth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight. JOHN YOUNG.

By the Governor HENRY V. COLT, Private Secretary.

Harbouring a Runaway.—Some time since a negro boy, the property of Mr. Hughes of this city, was enticed off, or voluntarily ran away, from his master. A few days ago information of his whereabout was communicated to his owner, and Mr. Horace Freeman dispatched for the purpose of arresting him. He found the negro at Bloomington, Iowa, and engaged as a cook at the American House. In due time and form he was arrested, when an effort was made by the landlord, assisted by a number of citizens, to forcibly release him. Their efforts were stoutly resisted by Mr. Freeman, who succeeded in retaining the negro. While thus engaged he was arrested by a peace officer, and taken before Justice Cloud, to answer a charge of assault and battery upon the aforesaid landlord. Upon this charge he was fined $20 and costs. After an investigation of his right to arrest the negro, in which it was clearly proved that the negro was a runaway, and that Mr. F. was duly authorised to deliver him to his owner, the Justice discharged the boy, and decided against his being taken.—This decision was hailed with applause, and the negro warmly congratulated by many persons present.—*St. Louis Republican, Nov.* 1.

Died.

In this city, NOVEMBER 7, THADDEUS B. WAKEMAN, for many years the Corresponding Secretary and Superintending Agent of the American Institute.

On Mount Auburn, (near Cincinnati,) on Saturday the 28th ult., of inflamation of the lungs; MARIA SANFORD, youngest daughter of Hiram S. and Maria H. Gilmore, and grand daughter of Augustus Moore, Esqr. Aged eighteen months and six days.

In Parsonfield, Maine, the youngest child of the Hon. Amos Tuck, of Exeter, N. H. aged 2 years.

DIED, suddenly, in Newlin township, Chester county Pa. on the 23d ult., GEORGE, youngest son of Henry and Nancy Speakman, in the 22d year of his age.

Notices.

ROCHESTER.

Anti-Slavery BAZAAR.

To be held in Minerva Hall on the 20th and 21st of December 1848.

Under a deep and abiding impression of the duty we owe to God and our fellow beings, the Anti-Slavery women of Rochester feel constrained to continue to persevere in their efforts for the oppressed and suffering bondmen who still remain toiling unrequited in the Southern prison house.—We are frequently brought painfully to remember that not only is their labour wrested from them unremunerated; not only do they suffer from intense hunger and cold, not only are the females,—OUR SISTERS,—subjected to the cruel and passionate outrages of their tyrannical masters and overseers; but there are daily instances of sundering the dearest ties in nature, thus separating them forever. And can we expect anything better—can we look for benevolence or fine feelings from a system so foul and fiendish as Slavery? It would be unreasonable, because "a corrupt tree cannot bring forth good fruit." Therefore knowing that without associative action we cannot render efficient aid to this holy cause, we affectionately invite the co-operation of the citizens of Rochester and the public generally. We ask them to bear in mind the injunction of Jesus, "All things whatsoever ye would men should do to you, do ye even so to them." Remember also, the beautiful parable in which he calls our attention to the sick and to those who are in prison, and concludes by the forcible assertion, "Inasmuch as ye have done it to one of the least of these, my brethren, ye have done it unto me." We feel assured all that have hearts to feel, and are careful to attend to the monitions of conscience—all who are determined to live for the good of our race, instead of devoting all their time to their own personal ease—all who feel bound to improve the precious time allowed to them here by promoting as much as possible the cause of truth and righteousness in the earth, will come forward in the work of labouring to banish forever the demon of Slavery from our land; and in so doing, instead of an example of corruption and wickedness, we should be "a light to the world."

We hope no one will feel too poor, nor any too rich, to enlist in this holy cause. The Christian's influence, in whatever situation, is always salutary, and will certainly produce its good effects. We ask for he aid of men and of women;—we call on the old and the young, the farmer, the mechanic, and the merchant. We ask all and every one to give us their help; to devote what they can spare, either of money or of the fruits of their labour, to the work of restoring men and women to themselves, to their manhood, to the rights and blessings with which they were endowed by our Creator.

For this object we propose holding a Fair in Dec. 20th and 21st. We ask the females in the adjoining towns and country around us, to get up sewing circles, and prepare such articles as will be most saleable, and to come, furnish tables, give us their company, and help us, not only in selling those things thus prepared, but in convincing the public mind of the necessity of our perseverance and fidelity and thus be helpers in hastening the day of emancipation.

Abigail Bush,	Rochester.
Sarah D. Fish,	do.
Sarah L. Hallowell,	do.
Mary H. Hallowell,	do.
Sarah A. Burtis,	do.
Margaret A. Larson,	do.
Elizabeth Sully,	do.
Phebe Treadwell,	do.
Charlotte S. Wilbur,	do.
Hulda Anthony,	do.
Rhoda De Garmo,	do.
Catherine G Braithwaite,	do.
Sarah E. Thayer,	do.
Catherine A. F. Stebbins,	do.
Amy Post,	do.
Henrietta Platt,	Bath.
Susan R. Doty,	Farmington.
Maria Wilbur,	do.
Elizabeth Smith,	do.
Esther Hathaway,	do.
Caroline Halstead,	Walworth.
Julia Parker,	do.
Eliza Cooper,	Williamson.
Amy Mott,	do.
Rebecca M. C. Capron,	Auburn.
C. G. Hamblin,	Port Byron.
Margaret Prior,	Waterloo.
Mary Ann McClintock,	do.
Laura Murray,	Victor
*Mrs. Mack

Poetry.

From the Boston Advertiser.

"YE THIRTY NOBLE NATIONS."

A NEW BALLAD TO COLUMBIA.

BY MARTIN FARQUHAR TUPPER.

Ye thirty noble nations,
Confederate in One!
That keep your starry stations
Around the Western Sun—
I have a glorious mission,
And must obey the call—
A claim! and a petition!
To set before you All.

Away with party blindness,
Away with petty spite!
My Claim is one of Kindness,
My Prayer is one of right;
And while in grace ye listen—
For tenderness, I know
Your eyes shall dim and glisten,
Your hearts shall thrill and glow!

For, on those hearts is written
The spirit of my song,—
I claim your love of Britain,
In spite of every wrong!
I claim it for—your mother,
Your sister and your spouse,
Your father, friend, and brother,
The "Hector" of your vows!

In spite of all the evils
That statesmen ever brew'd,
Or busy printer's devils,
Or Celtic gratitude,—
In spite of politicians
And diplomatic fuss,
Your feelings and traditions
Are cordially with us!

O yes! your recollections
Look back with streaming eye,
To pour those old affections
On scenes and days gone by;
Your Eagle well remembers
His dear old island-nest,
And sorrow stirs the embers
Of love within his breast!

Ah! need I tell of places
You dream and dwell on still!
Those old familiar faces
Of English vale and hill,—
The sites you think of, sobbing,
And seek as pilgrims seek,
With brows and bosoms throbbing
And tears upon your cheek!

Or should I touch on glories
That date in ages gone,
Those dear historic stories
When England's flame was won,—
The tales your children thronging
So gladly hear you tell,
And note their father's longing
And love that longing well!

For language, follies, fashions,
Religion, honour, shame,
And human loves and passions
Oh! we are just the same;
You, you are England's growing
To Continental state,
And we Columbia, glowing
With all that makes you great!

Yes, Anglo-Saxon brother,
I see your heart is right,—
And we will warm each other
With all our loves alight;
In feeling and in reason
My Claim is stowed away,—
nd kissing is in season
For ever and a day!—

And now in frank contrition,
Oh, brother mine, give heed,—
And hear the just petition
My feeble tongue would plead;
I plead across the waters,
So deeply crimson-stain'd,
For Afric's sons and daughters
Whom freemen hold enchain'd!

I taunt you not unkindly
With ills you did'nt make,
I would not wish you blindly,
In Caste the bond to break;
But tenderly and truly
To file away the chain,
To render justice duly
To Man's Estate again!

O judge ye how degrading—
A Christian bought and sold!
And human monsters trading
In human flesh for gold!
When ruthlessly they plunder
Poor Afric's homes defil'd,
And all to sell—asunder!
The mother, and her child.

O free and fearless nation,
Wipe out this damning spot,
Earth's worst abomination,
And nature's blackest blot;
Begin and speed thee rather
To help with hand and eye
The children of your Father
Beneath His tropic sky.

He—He who form'd and frees us
And makes us white within,
Who knows how Holy Jesus
May love that tinted skin;
For none can tell how darkly
The sun of Jewry shed
Its burning shadows starkly
On Jesus's homeless head!

And lo! One great salvation,
Hath burst upon The World,
And God's illumination
Like noonday shines unfurl'd;
Shall bonds or colour pale it?
Candace's Eunuch—say,—
The first, though black, to hail it,
And love the Gospel Day!

Columbia, well I note it
That half your sons are strong
Against this ill, and vote it
A folly and a wrong;
Yet, lurks there not a loathing,
Aye, with your best inclined,
Against that sable clothing
Of Man's own heart and mind?

I charge you by your power,
Your freedom, and your fame,
To speed the blessed hour
That wipes away this Shame:
By all life's hopes and wishes
And fears beyond the grave,
Renounce these blood-bought riches
And frankly free the slave!

So let whatever threaten,
While God is on our side,
Columbia and Britain
The world shall we divide,—
Divide?—No! in our tether
Of Anglo-Saxon might
We'll hold the world together
In peace, and love, and right!

For the Standard.

SONNET.

Suggested by an incident which occurred in the Chapel at West Point:

Like that defeated bird, seeking in vain
A foot-hold on the mimic olive bough,
Striving tho' mocked; again, and yet again,
Returning with a hope, dissolved but now—
Doth the Soul struggle on; and no cold vow,
Born of its past abortive throes of pain,
Hath power to bind, or to inthrall below,
Till it the real,—the true life-tree gain;
Not in the kingdom of divinest Art,
So beautiful in Truth's fair mimicry—
So faithful when as a bright finger-part
It points to that which is no mockery;
For man may paint, e'en as Apelles, true,
'Tis but Paul-planting, and Apollos-dew. C.

Miscellany.

From the Child's Friend.

THE BEARS OF BERNE.

The following curious historical facts are translated for our young friends from the Swiss travels of M. Dumas, a work which has already furnished them with several entertaining articles. Should they doubt the interest of the present subject, we can inform them that we have heard it gravely asserted, as a sufficient reason why young people should seek the opportunity of foreign travel, that if they remained at home they might chance to go through life in ignorance of the important fact, that the bear is the tutelary genius of Berne! With the reason of his being selected to this honour, the following narrative may render them better acquainted, than even a visit to Berne itself.

"On arriving in Berne our first visit was intended for the cathedral, to which two young students offered to conduct us, but after proceeding about fifty paces we stopped before one of those ancient complicated clocks, to the decoration of which a mechanic of the fifteenth century sometimes dedicated his whole life. Our guides smiled. 'It is going to strike,' they said, 'would you like to wait?'

In fact at that moment the cock which surmounted the little belfry flapped his wings, and crowed three times with his automaton voice. At this summons the four evangelists came out of their niches, each in his turn, and with the hammer they held in their hands struck the quarters of the hour on the bell; at the moment of their first stroke a little door situated above the dial-face opened, and a curious procession began to issue forth, which turned round the base of a monument in a semi-circle, and re-entered at a parallel door which closed on the last personage in the train, the instant that the last stroke of the hour sounded.

We had already noticed the species of veneration expressed by the Bernese for bears. On entering the city the previous evening through the Fribourg gate, we had seen the colossal statues of two of these animals defined in the obscurity, holding the same place as the horses broken in by slaves, which stand at the entrance of the Thuilleries. And in the fifty paces we had travelled before reaching the clock, we had passed on the left a fountain surmounted by a bear, wearing a knight's armour, carrying in his hand a banner, and having at his feet a hedge-hog, standing on his hind feet and dressed like a page, while with the help of his paws he ate a bunch of grapes. We had also passed the *Place des Greniers*, and there we had observed on the sculptured front of the monument, two bears sustaining the arms of the city, like two unicorns in feudal emblazonry. Now we had just seen a procession of bears coming out of the clock, some playing on the clarionette, others on the violin, one on the bass-viol and one on the bag-pipe; in their train others carrying swords at their sides and carabines on their shoulders, gravely marching with banners flying and corporals to close the file. It was amusing enough, it must be confessed, and we had been heartily diverted. Our Bernese, accustomed to this spectacle, laughed at seeing us laugh, and far from being ceremonious, seemed delighted at our gay humour. At length, in a moment's pause, we asked them the meaning of this continual re-production of animals, which had not passed hitherto as models of grace or politeness, and whether the city had any special reason above their skins and their meat, for prizing them?

They answered us that the bears were the patrons of the city, or rather, correcting themselves and pleading their ignorance of the French language, that they were its godfathers, having an indisputable claim to this title, inasmuch as they had given their own name, Berne, to the city, Boer, pronounced in German *Berr*, meaning bear. Seeing that we desired a farther explanation, the student who spoke French best offered to give it to us on our way to the church, and here is the narrative of our cicerone.

The city of Berne was founded A. D. 1191 by Berthold V. Duke of Zoeringen. Scarcely was it completed, surrounded by walls and shut in by gates, when he became as anxious to find a name for the town which he had just built, as a mother is to find one for her new-born child. Unfortunately it appeared that imagination was no shining faculty in the mind of the noble lord; for being unable to find what he sought, he assembled all the nobility of the environs to a great feast. The entertainment lasted three days, but they had still come to no decision in regard to the christening of the child, when one of the guests proposed to conclude it by holding a great hunt the next day in the surrounding mountains, and giving to the city the name of the first animal that should be killed. This proposal was accepted with acclamation.

The next morning they were in motion by break of day. After an hour's hunting, shouts of victory were heard; the huntsmen ran to the spot from whence they came; one of the duke's archers had just brought down a deer.

Berthold appeared greatly disappointed that the dexterity of one of his people should have been exercised on an animal of this species. He in consequence declared that the name of an animal which was the symbol of cowardice should not be given to his good and well fortified city. The archer's hit was therefore pronounced a failure, and the chase was resumed.

Towards evening the huntsmen fell in with a bear. Thank heaven. Here was an animal whose name would not compromise the name of the city. The luckless animal was killed without mercy, and bestowed with his blood a name on the rising capital. Even to this day a stone erected at the distance of a quarter of a league from Berne, near the gate of the cemetry of Muristalden, establishes the authenticity of this etymology by the brief and definite inscription,

'Here the first bear was taken.'

There was no contradicting such authorities. I gave implicit credence to the history of our student, which only framed the preface to another still more original, which shall come in its place.

It being indifferent to us in what direction we went, provided that we were seeing something new, we followed the multitude, which was repairing to the promenade of Gugi, the most frequented of any in the environs of the city. A great crowd had assembled before the gate of Aarberg; we inquired the cause of it. 'The bears' was the laconic reply. In fact we came to a wall, breast high, around which two or three hundred persons were leaning, as at the gallery of a theatre, occupied in surveying the gambols of four huge bears, which were separated in couples and occupied two splendid pits, kept with the utmost neatness and furnished with slabs like a dining room.

The amusement of the spectators consisted, as in the Garden of Plants at Paris, in throwing apples, pears and cakes, to the occupants of the two pits, save that it was heightened by an additional combination.

The first pear which I saw thrown to the Bernese bruins was swallowed by one of them without any foreign opposition, but it was not so with the second. At the moment when, enticed by his first good fortune, he lazily rose to look for his dessert in the place where it was dropped, another guest, whose form I could not recognize, so rapid were his movements, issued from a hole wrought in the wall, seized on the pear under the very nose of the confounded bear, and returned to his hiding place amid the applauses of the multitude. A minute afterwards the slender head of a fox showed its lively eyes and black pointed nose at the opening of its hiding place, watching an opportunity to make a new sally at the expense of the master of the mansion, one of the wings of which he appeared to occupy.

This sight inspired me with an inclination to renew the experiment, and I bought some cakes, as the dainty most fitted to excite the natural appetite of both the antagonists. Reynard, who undoubtedly guessed my purpose, when he saw me call the cake woman, fixed his eye and never lost sight of me. When I had obtained a store of viands and had deposited them in my left hand, with the other I took up a little tart and shewed it to Reynard; the rogue slightly nodded his head, as if to say, 'Be easy, I understand perfectly;' he then passed his tongue over his lips, with the confidence of an arch thief, so sure of success that he licks his chops beforehand. It was my purpose however to give him a more troublesome task than his first. The bear, too, on his side had witnessed my preparations with some manifestations of intelligence, and was balancing himself, gracefully sitting on his hind quarters, with eyes fixed, mouth open, and paws extended towards me. During this time the fox, creeping like a cat, had suddenly emerged from his hole, and I now perceived that an accidental cause, rather than the swiftness of his movements, had prevented my discerning to what species of animals he belonged, at his first appearance; the poor beast had lost his tail.

I threw the cake; the bear followed it with his eyes and placed himself on all fours in order get it, but at the first step he advanced Reynard vaulted over his back with a leap which he had measured with such precision, that he fell, nose first, on the tart; then making a wide circuit, he described a curve in returning to his kennel. The bear in a fury, bringeth at the instant his knowledge of geometry to the aid of his revenge, took the straight line, with an alertness of which I should have supposed him incapable. The fox and he reached the hole almost at the same time, but Reynard had the start of him, and the teeth of the bear gritted together at the opening of the hole just when the thief disappeared in the interior. I then understood why the poor rascal had no tail.

I repeated the experiment a number of times to the great satisfaction of the curious and of Reynard, who out of four cakes always trapped two.

The bears which occupy the second pit are much younger and smaller. I inquired the reason, and was told that they were to be the successors of the others, and would inherit at their death their place and fortune. This needs an explanation.

We have related how Berne received its name, after being foundad by the Duke of Zoeringen, and the part sustained by the bear in its baptism. From that time this animal became the heraldic emblem of the city, and it was resolved not only to place its image in emblazonry over the fountains, on the clocks and the monuments, but to procure living ones besides, which should be fed and lodged at the expense of the inhabitants. This was no difficult thing; they had only to stretch forth their hands to the mountain and select them. Two young bears were caught and brought to Berne, where through their gracefulness and politeness they soon became objects of idolatry to the citizens.

In the midst of these things a very rich old maid, who had manifested in her declining years a most peculiar affection for these amiable animals, died, leaving no heirs but some quite distant relations.—Her will was opened with the usual formalities, in the presence of all concerned. She left an annual income of sixty thousand livres to the bears, and a thousand crowns to a hospital in Berne, for the establishment of a bed, in favour of the members of her family. The heirs endeavoured to break the will but an official advocate was appointed for the defendants, who being a man of great talent, the innocence of the unfortunate quadrupeds, threatened with the loss of their inheritance, was publicly recognized; the testament was declared to be good and valid, and the legatees were authorized to enter into immediate possession.

This was an easy matter, as the fortune of their benefactress consisted in ready money. The capital of twelve thousand francs composing it was poured into the treasury of Berne, which the Government declared to be responsible for the deposit, under orders to appropriate the interest of it to the use of the heirs, who were to be regarded as minors. We imagine the immense change which took place in the appointments of the latter. Their guardians took a carriage and hotel, gave exquisite dinners in their name, and balls in high style. As respected their own powers, their keeper assumed the title of valet de chambre, and for beating them used only a rush with a golden head.

Alas! In human affairs there is no stability.—Scarcely had a few generations enjoyed these privileges hitherto unknown to the species, when the French revolution burst forth. Switzerland was too near France not to feel some shocks of that great earthquake, whose revolutionary volcano shook the world; she attempted however to intercept the military lava which furrowed Europe. The canton of Vaud declares itself independent; Berne assembled its tooops; victorious at first in the rencontre at Neuneck, it was conquered in the battles of Straubrunn and De Graun, and the conquerors, commanded by Brune and Schaumberg, entered the capital. Three days afterwards the Bernese treasury departed.

Eleven mules laden with gold took the road to Paris; two among them carried the fortune of the luckless bears who, moderate as they were in their opinions, found themselves comprehended in the list of aristocrats and treated accordingly. The hotel which formed a portion of their property did indeed remain, as the French had been unable to carry it away; but the trustees appropriated it to themselves, upon the plea afforded by the right of possession, so that this last remnant of their splendor was swept away in the shipwreck of their fortune.

A great example of philosophy was then given by these noble animals; they showed themselves as dignified in adversity as they had been humble in prosperity, and passed the five revolutionary years which agitated Europe, from 1788 to 1803, respected by all parties. As soon as Berne was restored to tranquility, a subscription was opened in behalf of the bears. It amounted to eighty thousand franks; with this sum, so moderate when compared with their former possessions, the city council purchased for them a lot of land worth 2,000 livres a year. The unfortunate animals, after having been millionaires, were now reduced to the simple right of franchise.

Even this small fortune was soon reduced one half by a new accident, though exempt this time from any political disturbance. The pit inhabited by the bears was formerly included in the city and joined the prison walls. One night, a prisoner condemned to death, having succeeded in procuring an iron spike, set himself to punching a hole in the wall; after working two or three hours, he thought he heard one labouring for the same purpose on the opposite side of the wall. This gave him new courage. He supposed that an unfortunate person like himself inhabited the next cell, and if they could come together he trusted that their common escape might be facilitated by sharing the labour. This hope increased in proportion as the business advanced; the concealed labourer worked with an energy which seemed to render him regardless of all precautions; the stones loosened by him rattled loudly; his hard breathing was audible. The malefactor was aware of an increased necessity for redoubling his efforts, since the imprudence of his companion might at any moment betray their escape. Fortunately but little was wanting to complete the breach in the wall. One large stone alone resisted all his efforts when he felt it shaking; five minutes afterwards it rolled out on the opposite side. The freshness of the outer air reached him, he perceived that the unexpected assistance which he had received had come from abroad; and wishing to lose no time, he considered it to be his duty to pass through the narrow aperture which had been so unexpectedly offered to him. Half way he met one of the bears, who on his part was making every exertion to penetrate into the cell. He had heard the noise made by the prisoner in the interior of the jail, and from the destructive instinct common to his race helped him to the best of his ability.

The condemned man found himself between two straits, the being hung or eaten up; the first was certain, the second probable. He chose the second, which proved successful. The bear, intimidated by the power which man always exercises even over the most ferocious animals, allowed him to escape without doing him any harm.

The jailer on entering the prison the following day found a strange exchange of persons; the bear was lying on the prisoner's straw. Away he ran without giving himself time to shut the door; the bear gravely followed him, and finding all the outlets open, proceeded as far as the street, walking composedly towards the vegetable market. The effect of the appearance of this novel amateur, on the crowd of buyers, may be imagined. In a moment the square was empty, and the visitor could soon select among the fruits and vegetables set forth those which best suited him. He was not squeamish, and instead of employing his time in regaining the mountain, which no one would probably have prevented his reaching, he feasted at large on the pears and apples, for which, as every one knows, this animal has a great predilection. His gluttony was his ruin.

Two tradesmen whose shops opened on the square devised a means for reconducting the fugitive to his pit. They heated two large nippers nearly red hot and approaching the marauder on each side at the moment when he was most absorbed in his repast, they vigorously pinched each ear. The bear perceived at the instant of the assault that he was taken; consequently he attempted no resistance, but meekly followed his conductors, protesting only with some feeble cries against the illegality of the means which they had employed for his arrest.

However, lest a similar accident should again happen, and not perhaps terminate a second time in so pacific a manner, the council of Berne decreed that the bears should be transported out of the city, and that two pits should be constructed for them in the ramparts.

It is these two pits which they now inhabit, the construction of which reduced their capital one half, as it cost thirty thousand francs, and in order to raise this sum it was necessary to lay a mortgage on their estate.

As soon as I had consigned these details to my album, I proceeded on my other excursions in the neighbourhood of Berne." L. O.

The author of the *Fable for Critics*, which we noticed a week or two ago, apostrophises his native State—Massachusetts—in the following noble strain:

"Here,—Forgive me Apollo," I cried, "while I pour
My heart to my birth-place: O, loved more and more
Dear Bay State, from whose rocky bosom thy sons
Should suck milk, strong-will-giving, brave, such as runs
In the veins of old Graylock,—who is it that dares
Call thee pedlar, a soul wrapt in bank-books and shares?
It is false! She's a Poet! I see, as I write,
Along the far railroad the steam-snake glide white,
The cataract-throb of her mill-hearts I hear,
The swift stroke of trip-hammers weary my ear,
Sledges ring upon anvils, through logs the saw screams,
Blocks swing up to their place, beetles drive home the beams:—
It is songs such as these that she croons to the din
Of her fast flying shuttles, year out and year in,
While from earth's farthest corners there comes not a breeze
But waits her the buzz of her gold-gleaning bees:
What though those horn hands have as yet found small time
For painting and sculpture, and music and rhyme?
These will come in due order, the need that pressed sorest
Was to vanquish the seasons, the ocean, the forest,
To bridle and harness the rivers, the steam,
Making that whirl her mill-wheels, this tug in her team,
To vassalize old tyrant Winter, and make
Him delve surlily for her on river and lake;—
When this New World was parted, she strove not to shirk
Her lot in the heirdom,—the tough silent Work,
The hero-share ever, from Herakles down
To Odin, the Earth's iron sceptre and crown;
Yes, thou dear, noble Mother! if ever men's praise
Could be claimed for creating heroical lays,
Thou hast won it; if ever the laurel divine
Crowned the Maker and Builder, that glory is thine!
Thy songs are right epic, they tell how this rude
Rock-rib of our Earth here was tamed and subdued;
Thou hast written them plain on the face of the planet
In brave, deathless letters, of iron and granite;
Thou hast printed them deep for all time; they are set
From the same runic type-fount, and alphabet,
With thy stout Berkshire hills and the arm of thy Bay,—
They are staves from the burly old Mayflower lay.
If the drones of the Old World, in querulous ease,
Ask thy Art and thy Letters, point proudly to these,
Or, if they deny these are Letters and Art,
Toil on with the same old invincible heart;
Thou art rearing the pedestal broad-based and grand
Whereon the fair shapes of the Artist shall stand,
And creating, through labour, undaunted and long,
The true home for all Sculpture, and Painting, and Song!"

FAILURE OF AN EXPERIMENTAL COMMUNITY.

A recent number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* contains an article from Marshal Bugeaud, on the principles of Association, as applied to agricultural labour. The article has some curious details of an attempt at an agricultural association, which was tried in Africa, and the results of this trial. In the following passage, Marshal Bugeaud relates the ill success of the experiment he had made:

"On returning from a prolonged expedition, I went to visit my three little colonies, beginning with that of Mered. It was the end of September, 1843. Generally, I was received with joy by the military colonists, who considered me as their benefactor, and called me their father. This time it was Sunday. I found them sad, and most uncivil. They were leaning against their doors, and did not move to come around me, according to their custom. I saw that there was something extraordinary.

"I sent for the officer, and he being absent, I addressed myself to the assistant major, to inquire the causes of the discouragement, the symptoms of which I had remarked.

"'My men have good reason to be sad,' replied the sergeant; 'they are losing the best part of their harvest, and they attribute it to the labouring in common; they are tired of this arrangement, and they are going to ask you to break up the association.'

"'But how do they lose their harvest? They reaped in the beginning of June, and we are now at the last of September; it ought to be in the granary long ago.'

"'You are right, Governor, it ought to be so; but they do not work, and we have not yet taken care of a third of the barley or wheat. Depending on the usual prolongation of fine weather, we did not take the precaution to take the sheaves from the rick perpendicularly; we took what formed the roof from the whole oblong square. The two storms which came lately, have soaked our ricks, and our grain has sprouted.'

"I went to the ricks, and I saw the grain growing on all sides. I immediately assembled the colonists; they formed a circle about me, and we had the following dialogue:

"'How is it, my friends; that, having made your harvest in June, you have not threshed your grain at the end of September?'

"'Because,' they replied, 'we do not work.'

"'And why don't you work?'

"'Because we depend one on the other; one does not wish to do more than another, and thus we put ourselves on the level of the idle. Do you not think, Governor, that if we each had our portion of this grain, it would have been threshed long ago? We should have already done more than double. Things cannot go on so; we beg you to break up our association.'

"'Yes, yes,' cried all the colonists, even the lazy ones.

"*We put ourselves on the level with the lazy ones*, affected me too much, to leave me undecided about giving up the community labour; but I thought it my duty not to yield too soon. So I made an appeal to the sentiments of fraternity, of which I knew the force.

"'How, my friends,' replied I, 'you are all comrades of the same regiment, (the 48th,) you selected each other voluntarily, you are young and robust, you make, in some sort, only a family of brothers, and do you not know how to live and labour in common, without calculating whether one does more than another?'

"'Governor, we are very fond of each other, and notwithstanding that, there is no emulation for labour; it does not seem like working for one's self, when we work in common. But it would be worse when we marry. Our wives would agree less than we do about work, and everything else. It would be a hell. If we prove to you that we have produced more, in the one day each week, which you allowed every man to have for himself, than in the five days of the community, you will not refuse to let us dissolve our association.'

"I proceeded immediately to the verification of this fact. I appraised successively the sixty-seven individual harvests; the officers wrote down my appraisement, and the sum gave in fact an amount superior, by a fifth, to the whole of the community harvests. This operation finished, I called the colonists together again. I declared to them that the results of this examination decided me to establish individual labour among them; but I warned them, that since they thought themselves able to take care of themselves, if they separated, I should withdraw their pay and rations. They received this declaration with unanimous consent."

DESCENDING SCALE OF EXPERIMENT.—A cultivator of distinguished persons went recently to the country to make a visit to a celebrated philanthropist at the rural retreat where he matured his plans for the amelioration of human ills. Getting up rather early the next morning, the visitor surprised his host in a violent altercation with a lad of all work.

"Fancy!" said the lover of mankind, "that this little wretch refuses to laid me in my experiments. By accident, this morning, my gardener has killed his ass, and the opportunity to overcome the prejudice against this particular meat is too valuable to lose. I have had him a cutlet cooked of it, to see how it will agree with him, and the reprobate wont touch it. Why, it's enough to make one despair of humanity!"

"Ah!" blubbered the boy, "ah! ah! a month ago he made me eat horse to see if it would agree with people. And now he wants me to eat ass to see if it will agree with people! How do I know that, a month hence, he will not want me to eat a piece of himself, to see if it will agree with people?"

The perspective of the descending scale did seem reasonable, and the visitor took the part of the little stomach-tried recusant.—*Parisian Gossip in Home Journal.*

THE CHOLERA.—The *Boston Daily Advertiser* has been permitted to publish the following extract from a letter addressed to a friend, by Dr. Charles T. Jackson, the distinguished geologist and chemist. The facts he gives are no less interesting than important:—

I do not believe that the Asiatic cholera will prevail to any considerable extent in the New England States, for the geological character of the country appears to be opposed to it.

I believe I made reference to the influence of calcareous soils in the induction of cholera in my letters to Dr. James Jackson, on the cholera in Vienna, which letters were published in the autumn of 1832, in the Boston Medical Magazine.

I here send you an extract from a lecture which I delivered in Boston on the 31st of December, 1834 and have several times since repeated in this and other places where I have lectured.

"The progress of the Asiatic cholera shows also that there is such a thing as *Medical Geology*, for the cities situated on limestone or territory soils have always suffered most severely from that scourge."

I have repeatedly advised that on the occurrence of the cholera in this country, persons who might be fearful of that disease would find a safe refuge in the primary regions of New England.

We have a right to infer that since it never has visited, the granite countries of Switzerland or Tyrol, in Europe, while it followed the calcareous districts around; and since it did not occur in the primary districts of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont or Massachusetts; while it followed the calcareous formations through Canada, New York, Ohio, and all along the Mississippi,—that the calcareous soil or waters had much to do with the production of the disease.

We know the bowels of any Eastern man who travels through the calcareous districts of the Western States are much disturbed by the action of bicarbonate of lime, which is contained in the water, and hence we might naturally infer that such a disturbing cause might render the constitution more liable to the cholera, which has its seat in the stomach and small intestines.

Take a map of the globe, and trace the course of the Asiatic cholera, and then examine into the geological character on its track, and you will find that it is calcareous, and that the principal "niduses" [if I may so call them] of the disease were on tertiary bottoms, where the springs and well watgrs are highly charged with salts of lime. Vienna and Paris are the two best known of the tertiary bottoms, and in those cities you well know the cholera committed its most fearful ravages.

It is to be hoped that the introduction of the Cochituate water into Boston, will prove salutary to the people in more ways than have been generally thought of. I would observe that although Boston well water contains salts of lime in large proportions, there are but few wells that contain much of the bi-carbonate; and the muriate of lime and sulphate of lime do not cause the peculiar disturbances resulting from what are called calcareous waters.

Your obedient servant and friend,
CHARLES T. JACKSON.

Foreign Items.

In the cloisters of the Cathedral of Heidesheim, in North Germany, may be seen a rose tree, said to be a thousand years old.

THE SALE AT STOWE.—At length this monster devastation has been brought to a close, and the hammer of the auctioneer fell for the last time in the princely residence of the Grenvilles on Saturday last. The total amount realised was 75,494*l* 19*s*. 2*d*.

AN OFFER TO LOUIS PHILIPPE.—"We are assured," says the *Journal du Havre*, "that M. Pagoet, the late French minister plenipotentiary to the United States, has left that country for England, to offer Louis Philippe a part of his princely fortune, and induce him to establish himself and his family in America. This is most admirable in M. Pagoet, and the more so as it is most rare."

THE PEACE MOVEMENT.—We are informed that Elihu Burritt is arranging for a tour throughout the country to arouse the attention of the British public to the following subject:—'The propriety of convoking a Congress of Nations, the object of which shall be to form an International Code, in order, as far as possible, to settle on a satisfactory basis most questions, and generally to secure peace,' We heartily wish him success in this great enterprise.—*Nonconformist.*

MODERN DEGENERACY.—At Lord Eglinton's tournament scarcely a knight could squeeze himself into the corslets of the middle ages. A curious experiment was made by the late Sir Samuel Meyrick, who possessed the finest collection of armour in the world. In his gallery hung sixty complete suits, once the defensive arms of that heroic chivalry of whom we are supposed to be the dwarfish and degenerate descendants. Two of his guests, Englishmen of average size, tried on the whole sixty in succession, and encountered failure in each case. The chests and shoulders of the effete moderns were found too brawny and broad for the panoply of their ancestors.—*Lord Dalmeny.*

ROGER BACON.—In the last number of the *Jounnal des Savants* M. V. Cousin calls the attention of philosophers to the long-lost MS. by Roger Bacon which remained buried for several centuries in the Abbey of Corbey, but which is now placed in the Library at Amiens. M. Cousin gives some account of the MS, which he states bears on the first sheet this title:—*Rogerius Bacon, ordinis minorum, de rebus physicis, monasterii sancti Petri Corbeiensis.* The MS. consists of 193 folio sheets of vellum; the writing is that of the fourteenth century, and abounds with abbreviations. It is principally devoted to an examination of the physical philosophy and metaphysics of Aristotle, and cannot fail to throw considerable light on the genius and philosophy of Roger Bacon.—*Athenæum.*

ENTHUSIASM.—It is very possible that I am too sanguine. I remember what Charles James Fox said in the House of Commons, when the friends of the slave-merchants within those walls, charged the Abolitionists with enthusiasm; turning to the speaker, he exclaimed, "Enthusiasm! why there never was any good done in the world *without* enthusiasm." We must feel warm upon our projects, otherwise, from the discouragements we are sure to meet with here, they will drop through.—*William Allen.*

A GREATER DESTROYER THAN CHOLERA.—The cholera, which broke out towards the middle of June, has almost disappeared in St. Petersburgh. The contagion was far more fatal this year than in 1831. In the first 17 days 7,500 persons died of it. The panic caused by the epidemic, chiefly among the poorer classes, greatly increased the general mortality. Not less than 100,000 fled from the capital without resources, and even without clothes and threw themselves into the environs, where the villagers everywhere repelled them. Hundreds of them expired, and the streets were frequently so covered with their corpses, that it was scarcely possible to get along. It is not known how many perished in this manner, but assuredly the cholera, which daily carried off its 1,500 victims when it was at its height, was not more fatal. All the public works were suspended, but the Emperor, by daily visiting the capital, succeeded both by his presence, his calmness, and his resolution, in obviating those troubles which are so frequent under similar circumstances.

GERMAN SPEECHES AND WRITINGS.—The Germans do not like long discussions; they will write endless folios, and endure any amount of printed matter, unappalled by size of volume, number of pages, or closeness of type; the biggest blue books would be thought nothing extraordinary; but they will not tolerate, nor can they be brought to listen to a speech of any length out of a lecture room. Ten minutes or a quarter of an hour is an exception; one of an hour's length is a phenomenon; one of two hours is fabulous; and as to the feat of speaking for five hours consecutively, which was achieved not long since in the House of Commons, it is here not believed possible, or, if credited on assurance too positive to doubt, ranked with rope-dancing and standing heels upwards on the point of a steeple, or similar eccentric and useless performances to which humanity sometimes perverts its powers.—*Berlin Correspondent of the Times.*

AN AMERICAN EDITOR.—Our American brethren have an off-hand, free-and-easy, rough-and-ready way of editing their newspapers. Here is *The Prisoner's Friend*, a Boston journal, filled with a mortal hatred of Jack Ketch—or, at least, of his avocation. The readers wish to know in what language to petition the Legislature for Jack's discharge. "Don't be particular about the form," says the editor. "The undersigned respectfully ask you to abolish the law of capital punishment. That is enough."—Certainly not too much. He is a thrifty man, the editor: economical of his words. He is "much in want of money," however, in spite of his thrift, but has sources of happiness which support him among the shabbiness of subscribers and the atrophy of his pocket. "He is happy to be able to inform his friends that the Rev. Alvin Abbot, a faithful and amiable man, is now devoting his time and talents to lecturing on the abolition of capital punishment, *collecting bills*, and obtaining subscribers for *The Prisoner's Friend!*" An invaluable man, Alvin Abbot. Would that he would come our way! "Wanted, a woman!" Our brother stands in need of a volunteer from the fair sex. "One who is a good accountant, understands the mailing of papers, and is familiar with composition, would be preferred." If our friend—(we call him *our* "friend," for he is the "*prisoner's* friend")—has got his want supplied, his paper will not only be mailed, but *female*d. What he means by "composition" we don't exactly know. Is the lady to assist *him*, or the compositors?—*Gateshead Observer.*

Our prisons (*says Jerrolds Newspaper*) stand us in more than double the cost of our schools. The presumption is that we have at least as many criminals again as scholars to show for our money. Were the proportions of expenditure reversed, is it not probable that there would be a corresponding difference in the results? If we spent more to make honest men, should we not be likely to have to support fewer rogues? Would not the fruits of scholastic be more profitable than those of prison discipline, and would it not, therefore, be a good speculation to embark a little extra capital on the former object, with a view to dispensing in some measure with the latter? If we could congratulate ourselves on possessing more schools, we should, doubtless, have fewer gaols to be ashamed of. If our places of instruction were more abundant we should have less need of houses of correction. But while we pay more for prison-room than we do for school-room, we may expect that the prison room will be always full.

AN ILLITERATE SCHOOLMASTER.—The following is a *verbatim et literatim* copy of a circular recently distributed in the west of England:—"Roger Giles, zurjon, grosir parish clark, skule master, reforms ladies and gentlemans he draes teeth without waiting a moment, blisters on the lowest terms, And fiziks for a penny a peace. He zells godfather's Corjal, kuts korns, and undertakes to keep every-body's nayles by the yere and zo on.—Young ladies and gentlemans larned thare grammars langwage in the most purtiest manner—also, gurs care taken of thare morals and spellin, also, zarm zinging, teeching the base vial, and all other zorts of phancy work. Perfumery and jollop, znuff and ginger, and all other spices. And as the times be cruel bad, he begs to tel, he is jist begun to zel all zorts of stashunary wares, blacking bals, hard herrings and coles, scrubbin brishes and pills, mice znaps and trikel, and other zorts of sweetmeets, inkluding taters, ingons, blak led, brick dist, sassages, and other gearden stut, also, phrute, bate, zongs, hoyl, latin buckets, and other articles. Korn and bunjan zarve, and all hardwares—He also performs fleabottmy on the shortest notice. And fathermore particular, ha has laid in a large zortment of trype, dog's meet, lolipops, and other pickels, zich as hoysters, winzur zoap, &c. Old raggs bort and zold here and no place helse, and new laid eggs every day by me, Roger Giles.—P.S. I teeches Joggrefy, Rumaticks, and all them outlandish things, queer drills, fashinabull pokar and all other countray dances tort at home and abrode to perfekshun. A bal on Wensdays when our Mariar performs on the git-Tar.

"CIVIL WAR! Which of our readers can sum up the horrors, the cruelties, the disruption of family ties, the terrible demoralisation, the wholesale death, which it involves? Terminate as it might, it is a price to pay for political changes to which true patriotism can never give its assent. But in Smith O'Brien's case the object aimed at was most despicable. His was to have been a war of races, not of principles—a struggle amid fire and blood, for a phantom which, when gained, would have imparted no substantial benefit to the Irish people, would scarcely have enlarged their freedom, would not have elevated their material condition, and would merely have given them a change in the form of their Government, and in the persons conducting it. Ireland's pathway to greatness lies not through the battle-field, but through that of a free soil and persevering industry.—*Non Conformist.*

THE *Morning Chronicle* (says the *London Weekly Times*,) comments on the Pharisaism of the Scottish Sabbatarians. All the world remembers the celebrated saying of Sidney Smith, that a bishop must be burned to put an end to the practice of locking up railway travellers. Now that a live duchess has actually been delayed on her journey by the rigid adherence to Scottish Sabbatarianism, we may hope to see a stop put to the nuisance:—

The directors of the Scottish Central Railway have, it appears, had a great triumph. The duchess of Sutherland, hastening from the Highlands on a message the most pious and urgent, to attend her dying father's bed, arrives at Perth on a Sunday morning, sees the train starting, carrying the mail and more than one empty carriage, and is actually refused a place in the train—because it is the Sabbath. Her grace is obliged to take post horses; and the consequence of the delay is, that she arrives too late at her father's house to perform the sacred duty on which she was speeding.

There never was a more perfect case of triumph for Mawworm than this. Everything graces and completes its odium. It is not mere barbarous tyranny; but besides, it is admirably stupid and useless. It opposes, in the first place, a good and pious action. It prolongs a lady's alarm and wretchedness; it does its best to make a death-bed uneasy; and it answers no good conceivable end as its own—but, by a happy consistency of blundering, defeats its own purpose of Sabbath-keeping. For, though the lady does not go by the train, the guards stokers, and drivers must, and cannot by possibility go to church, or keep the Sabbath, unless they are psalm-singing round the engine; and it sets the post-boys Sabbath-breaking between the Highland capital and the Lowland, and so creates and encourages the evil (if it is an evil) which it is meant to repress.

But is there no making Messrs. MacTartuffe and Mac Mawworm understand that there are cases in which religion not only sanctions and permits, but imperatively enjoins, travelling on the Sunday? If health, family ties or other urgent necessity; require the presence of any individual at a particular spot, on a particular day, that person is not only justified in travelling, but would act unreasonably, unwisely, and irreligiously, in declining to do so. Sandy Mac Pharirec does not refuse to give his children porridge, or to wash his face and hands, or to have the water boiled to make his toddy, on the Lord's Day. He would be a fool if he did. Without doing any manner of work unnecessary, Sandy can reconcile it to his conscience to go through the above labours, and there are many thousands of people in the world as good as himself, who have need of similar license. Porridge is not more necessary for Sandy's mealy-mouthed children, than fresh air for myriads of hard working folks. A man may piously enjoy the fresh air without making it echo with psalms all day. He has as good a right to walk abroad on the Sabbath as the sun has to shine; and as Sandy, to go to church, or to walk in his kailyaird, must go through the previous labour of putting on his boots and his breeches (for we believe that, at the present day, except at masquerades